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IMF Predicts Slow Growth For Europe And Japan

Overall World Increase Of 3% Would Be Best Expansion Since 1989

By Paul F. Horvitz

International Herula Tribune
WASHINGTON — The hearty economic expansion under way in North America and developing countries in Asia will escape much of the industrialized world this year, the Inter-national Monetary Fund predicted Wednes-

aye.

Yet, overall, world economic output will grow 3 percent this year, the best performance for the global economy since 1989, and it will

rise to 3.7 percent in 1995, the IMF forecast in its semiannual World Economic Outlook.

The lending and monitoring agency's analysts generally praised efforts by the industrialized nations to keep inflation at bay but called for a range of actions in particular countries that it believes will hasten sustained, gradual

 Japan, it said, should open its markets for foreign goods.

• Italy and France need to reduce their bud-

Russia, China and India must continue down the road of steady reforms.

Separately, a senior IMF official said the U.S. Federal Reserve should raise short-term interest rates to between 4 and 5 percent to keep the recovery on track and ward off inflation, Agence France-Presse reported.

But while the rise in long-term rates, currently at more than 7 percent, is basically normal, they should not go any higher, the IMF's research department director. Michael Mussa, told a press conference.]

The IMF's positive global view was tempered by the large disparities it sees between high-growth nations like the United States, Canada and China, for example, and the still struggling economies of Western Europe and Japan.

The 3 percent prediction for this year, for example, was slightly lower than the 3.2 percent estimate the IMF released in October.

Beyond 1994, the picture brightens. The pace

of growth all produce 3.7 percent growth for 1995, the IMF said, "Gradual recovery" is continuing, it declared. product, which accounts for inflation, would

rise 2.4 percent in 1994 in the industrial countries, that consumer prices would rise 2.5 percent in those nations and that unemployment would average 8.3 percent.

Overall, the former Communist nations, in the midst of a wrenching transition from com-See IMF, Page 4

\$1.5 Billion IMF Loan Gives a Lift to Yeltsin

WASHINGTON —The International Monetary Fund approved a \$1.5 billion loan for Russia on Wednesday, a deal that represents an endorsement of President Boris N. Yeltsin's

centrist policies.

The IMF said its loan would back up a government program that is designed to reduce inflation through a tight budget and high interest rates, setting the stage for economic growth and improvement in Russian living standards.



A REFUGE — A man arriving in Caru, Burundi, carrying his children from the boat he used to esca has spread to the southern border. Meanwhile, the UN peacekeeping mission is nearing collapse amid the chaos. Page 2.

Kohl Assails Banks in Schneider Fiasco

By Brandon Mitchener

International Herald Tribune
FRANKFURT — Chancellor Helmut Kohl on Wednesday added his weight to the charge that some of the country's largest banks were responsible for the spectacular crash of a prominent real estate investor.

In the case of Jürgen Schneider, who amassed more than 5 billion Deutsche marks (\$3 billion) in debts before his disappearance two weeks ago, Mr. Kohi said banks appeared to have exercised a double standard, lending millions with less caution than they would normally exercise on "a loan of 100,000 marks to a

"When a bank gives a loan, whatever it is called, one expects it to examine the line of credit with caution," he said on German televi-

sion. Mr. Kohl added that German banks should ask themselves, "Why have you adopted principles different than for the foreman?

Mr. Kohl's question echoed the sentiment of many in recent days who have said that Mr. Schneider's 40 or so creditor banks had neglected their duty to scrutinize a major client.

Earlier Wednesday, a German prosecutor even said banks might be investigated for "aiding and abetting" alleged criminal activity by Schneider and his wife, who controlled one of Germany's biggest property development groups, which now faces bankruptcy.

Such comments have breathed new life into an ancient debate on the power and influence of a handful of big commercial banks in Ger-

major stakes in German industry, German bank board members often serve on the boards of major corporations.

Though Mr. Kohl said no new laws were necessary because the fault here lay with the banks, other critics of the German banking system are urging better supervision and a new. social component in banking and bankruptcy

"It cannot be that these kinds of cases routinely leave small and medium-sized businesses to foot the bill, sometimes with their existence, with the rest of the risk borne by the state and the general public through tax losses, in this case maybe in the billions of Deutsche marks,"

See KOHL, Page 11

Clinton Escalates Plan for Air Strikes

He Wants to Shield All 'Safe Areas' While Allies Renew Diplomatic Tack

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
WASHINGTON — President Bill Clinton
pressed on Wednesday for more aggressive
NATO military action to stop Serbian attacks
on "safe areas" in Bosnia. "We must make the Serbs pay a higher price for the continued violence." Mr. Clinton said at

a White House news conference.

Reacting to carnage in Gorazde, he proposed extending the NATO air-strike umbrella around Sarajevo to all six UN-designated safe-ty zones in Bosnia-Herzegovina. Mr. Clinton also said the United States, Russia and European allies planned "a major diplomatic initia-tive" to end the strife.

NATO ambassadors meeting in Brussels pro-visionally endorsed the proposals but delayed final approval to allow military advisers to consider the best way to proceed. "Air power alone will not settle this conflict,"

Mr. Clinton said. "This conflict will have to be settled through negotiations."

Before speaking, Mr. Clinton conferred by phone with President Boris N. Yeltsin of Russia, President François Mitterrand of France

and Prime Minister Jean Chretien of Canada. Mr. Clinton said that he and Mr. Yeltsin were in "broad agreement" on objectives in Bosnia but that it remained to be seen whether

they are in complete accord on policy.

"I had a good talk with President Yeltsin, but I believe frankly we have to read and get the details all written out," Mr. Clinton said during a photo session in the Oval Office. Only then, he said, would it become clear if they were in

"I'm hoping that we will be," Mr. Clinton said. "I felt very good about the telephone conversation I had with President Yeltsin." Asked about Moscow's view of the situation, he said, "They are very upset with the Serbs."
"My own view is that we have a chance to

have a common policy," he added.

Earlier, Mr. Yelstin was quoted by the Inter-Earlier, Net. Testin was quoted by the inter-fax news agency as reiterating his opposition to widened air strikes against Serbian forces and maintaining his view that the UN Security Council should be consulted before any intensified military action.

"We're going to do what we can to exert whatever pressure and take whatever initiative we can to restore a climate in which a decent and honorable agreement can be reached," Mr.

The approach used last month to break the siege of Sarajevo, the Bosnian capital, involved setting up a zone around the city and making it off limits to heavy guns. Serbs were required to pull back their weapons 12 miles from Saraievo. They complied under the threat of NATO air

"If there is any violation by anybody, there can be air action." Mr. Clinton said Wednes-

day.
Under the previous policy, NATO air strikes could only be called to protect UN peacekeepers. The only exception had been in Sarajevo. Asked if it was "too late" to save Gorazde, Mr. Clinton said, "No."

"It's too late for a lot of people who have been killed there," he said. But he said that the Muslim enclave could yet be restored as a safe haven if the Bosnian Serbs would end their

But, as he spoke, the Serbs continued their attack on the city, including shelling of the hospital.

Mr. Clinton also said he expected the UN

See CLINTON, Page 4

'Original Sin' And a 4-Year Tale of War

LONDON - The aftermath of Yugoslavia continues. Carnage in Gorazde, Serbian triumphalism, unspeakable Bosnian civilian suffering, despair in Washington and Europe, brave talk of a new Western approach—these are the latest headlines of a story now some four years in the

making.

To understand the state of affairs in Bosnia, a place to begin is June 1991, the moment Jonathan Eyal, director of studies at the Royal United Services Institute in

London, calls "the original sin."
The Berlin Wall had fallen. The Soviet
Union and the Cold War were moribund
but not quite dead. The United States and its allies were fresh from triumph in the Gulf War. In this atmosphere, James A. Baker 3d, secretary of state at the time, went to Belgrade, then the capital of a

went to Begrane, their the capital of a unified Yugoslavia, desperately groping for its post-Communist future.

Yugoslavia's various republics — Slovenia and Croatia most prominently — were making noises about independence. A liercely nationalist Serbian leader, Slobodan Milosevic, was on the rise. The Yugo-

dan Milosevic, was on the rise. The Yugo-slav economy was a wreck.

Prime Minister Ante Markovic prom-ised reform and the perpetuation of Yugo-slavia as it had existed. The Bush adminis-tration decided to back the status quo. In retrospect, some analysts argue, this was the first miscalculation.

Mr. Markovic had "succeeded in alienating almost every other actor in the Yugo-slav drama," writes Misha Glenny, a jour-nalist. Yet Mr. Baker endorsed Mr. Markovic and his program and sharply draw from the Yugoslav union.

As a result, Mr. Eyal said, "we sent the

wrong message to both sides." According to some analysts, Serbian nationalists were convinced that the West would turn a blind eye if they tried to hold Yugoslavia together by force. Slovenia and Croatia were convinced they should embrace independence before Western pressure intensi-

The Serbian military command saw those statements by Mr. Baker and others in the West "as a green light to attack," said the historian Mark Wheeler at the University of London's School of Slavonic and East European Studies.

So the war began, first in Slovenia, then in Croatia. It has shifted ground since then but it has not ended. Nor has the Western dilemma over how to respond.

An initial phase of the violence, until the late autumn of 1991, was dominated by Western Europe's post-Cold War ideal-See HISTORY, Page 4

Recovery on Crutches' Leaves Little Hope for Jobless

By Alan Friedman notional Herald Tribune

PARIS - Europe's long-awaited economic recovery is finally taking hold, but it will be so faint that the average citizen is unlikely to feel better off until 1995.

Despite signs of economic improvement, Europe will face a bittersweet rebound in 1994. with unemployment in major economies such as France and Germany rising to record levels and consumers, with few exceptions, still nervous about spending money, a number of leading economists say.

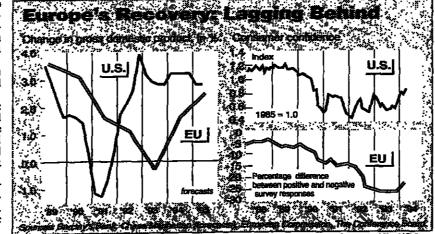
This, in turn, could have political implications for leaders such as Helmut Kohl, of Germany, and Edouard Balladur, of France both of whom are trying to jawbone their economies into a stronger upturn and enhance their chances for success in upcoming elections.

The main progress that has been spotted increases in export orders - is attributed largely to the strength of the U.S. economy or to exchange rate considerations that make European goods relatively cheaper on world mar-kets. But domestic demand is still depressed in much of Europe and increases in investment

spending are negligible. "This is a recovery on crutches," said Alison Cottrell, international economist at Midland Global Markets Research in London.

Kermit Schoenholtz, director of economic analysis at Salomon Brothers in London, said Europe's recovery in 1994 would be "quite mild." He noted that "job losses, falling real wages, higher real taxes, and reduced social outlays will keep confidence low and prompt nsumer retrenchment." Britain's economy, now into its second year

of post-recession growth and expected to expand by 2.5 percent in 1994, is the exception. The consensus forecast for average economic See RECOVER, Page 4



Touvier Gets a Life Term First Frenchman to Be So Convicted

By Alan Riding New York Times Service

VERSAILLES, France -- Almost 50 years after he ordered the execution of seven Jews while he was serving in a pro-Nazi militia, Paul Touvier early Wednesday became the first Frenchman to be found guilty of crimes against humanity during World

Now a frail 79-year-old man suffering from prostate cancer, Touvier was sentenced to life imprisonment. He showed no visible emotion as Judge Henri Boulard announced the verdict, which the 12 members of the jury reached after five and a half hours of deliberation.

Touvier never denied sending the seven

Jews to their deaths on June 29, 1944, at Rillieux-la-Pape, near Lyon. But he said he did so to save 23 others.

Given the last word before the jury withdrew, he said: "I have never forgotten the victims of Rillieux. I think of them every day, every evening." The trial assumed special significance be-

cause it was the first time a French court had examined any aspect of French persecution of Jews when the country was under German occupation between 1940 and 1944.

"Shall we bury history or shall we have the courage of carrying out the reflection to the very end?" France's chief rabbi, Joseph See TOUVIER, Page 4

Kiosk

Court Defends Its Neo-Nazi Ruling

KARLSRUHE, Germany (AP) - Rejecting Jewish criticism, Germany's highest appeals court on Wednesday defended a ruling it made five weeks ago that could make it harder to prosecute neo-Nazis who deny that the Holocaust happened.

Newsstand Prices

Jordan.......I J D U.A.E.8.50 Dirh Kenya....K. SH. 150 U.S. Mii, (Eur.) \$1.10 Kuwait......500 Fils Zimbabwe. Zim.\$20.00

The Federal Appeals Court said denying the Holocaust could not be considered a violation of human dignity. It also noted that it did not acquit Gunter Deckert, leader of the extreme-right National Democratic Party, but sent his case back for retrial.

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Pound	1.4949	1,4805
Yen	102,935	103.15
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Maastricht 2: A Hot Corner of Drugs and Tolerance

By Marlise Simons New York Times Service

MAASTRICHT, Netherlands - These days, most clients at the Easy Cafe and the Smoky saloon, places where the police permit the sale of hashish and marijuana, are day trippers from across the border. Some light up and linger in the half-dark. Others buy little stashes and leave.

"The skunk is especially good," said a young German who had picked out the potent, locally grown marijuans. He and his friend each bought the maximum allowance - enough for about two dozen cigarettes. They are known here as "the drug tourists," the shoppers drawn by the permissive rules for soft drugs in the Nether-

lands. Often rowther and more demanding than the local

smokers, they have set off a wave of anxiety in a border region of farming villages and small trading towns. But most disturbing to Maastricht and its small police force is the scene in the park along the Meuse River, where dozens of addicts gather daily to shoot heroin. Most are young people from Germany, Belgium, Luxembourg, and as far away as

Two years ago, this Dutch city near where Germany, Bel-

gium and the Netherlands meet was proud to be chosen for the signing of the Treaty on European Union. Yet, the triple border is proving to be not only a symbol of togetherness, but

As Europe integrates and its internal borders virtually disappear, many national laws, including drug policies, remain far apart. And with more and more neighbors flocking to the Netherlands to take advantage of its lenient drug rules, the question in many minds here is: Should the Netherlands go on paying the price for being different?

The Dutch took years to agree on what they see as a reasonable way to deal with narcotics: permitting (not legalizing) the sale of soft drugs to diminish crime and to free the police to clamp down on trafficking in heroin, cocaine, and other hard drugs. Possession of small amounts of hard drugs for personal use is tolerated because addiction is seen as a public health problem that is attended by a large network of treatment programs. Lenience, the Dutch argue, has given their country one of Europe's lowest and most stable ratios of heroin addiction and deaths, Crack is rare here.

Amsterdam used to be the mecca for the young drifters who came to use and abuse drugs and eventually moved on. The

police finally closed Amsterdam's drug-rehabilitation programs to nonresidents.

Yet, in the last two years, since custom controls in the European Union have disappeared, "drug tourists" have been

commuting in droves to Dutch border towns.

"You'd think we were holding country fairs," a police officer said, citing towns like Massricht, Heerlen, Arnhem, Breda, and Rotterdam whose marijuana cases and street dealers prosper because of foreign clients. "Of course we're not happy

Maastricht, a handsome medieval town of 130,000 inhabitants, gets about 1,000 foreign tourists looking for drugs each day, the police estimate. The police complain that 80 percent of their time is now taken up by drug-related crimes -car thefts. assaults, and burglaries that serve largely to pay for drug needs. Maastricht has 140 local addicts, the police said, most of whom

receive free methadone treatment. On a recent weekend, tourists at the Cool Running Cafe, young men and women who spoke German and French, studied the menu and bought skunk and super-skunk. The dealer behind the counter chopped Moroccan hashish into bits

See DRUGS, Page 4

UN Force Begins Rwanda Pullout

Its Mission Is Near Collapse Amid Chaos and Massacres

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches KIGALI, Rwanda - Terrified UN soldiers scrambled aboard planes evacuating Kigali on Wednesday as the UN peacekeeping mission in Rwanda neared total collapse amid bloody chaos.

Shouting at each other and mumbling prayers, 252 Bangladeshi peacekeepers rushed onto planes loaded with dozens of UN military observers and refugees.

UN officers said they had been told that the rest of a force that had numbered 2,500 would soon leave

They said the decision had been triggered by the refusal of government forces to hand the airport over to UN control. About 250 UN peacekeepers would stay in a final attempt to broker an end to two weeks of civil war and ethnic

bloodletting.
"If they do not reach an agreement on a cease-fire, it must be very clear we shall not stay here," the UN special envoy to Rwanda. Jacques-Roger Booh-Booh, said

In chilling new evidence of spreading slaughter in Rwanda, the UN High Commissioner for Refugees said Wednesday that the police had executed people sheltering in a statement in Commissioner for Refugees said Wednesday that the police had executed people sheltering in a statement in Commissioner for Refugees and soldiers of it rauding Huttn militias. In nearly every valley, smc rises from burning villages, and the statement of death is everywhere.

These people are behaving it could be a statement of the s

In a statement in Geneva, it said Rwandan police officers and militiamen were preventing 6,000 peo-ple from leaving the stadium in the should we stay in places like Bos-

It said it had received field reports that "60 people had been pulled out from the stadium by police and that 16 of them were subsequently executed."

The UN High Commissioner for Refugees cited reports from local authorities, missionaries and relief workers in Cyangugu that 10,850 people had been killed in the district since violence spread from the

capital of Kigali.
As many as 100,000 people may have been killed in the past two weeks, the U.S.-based Human Rights Watch group said in a letter to the Security Council, made pub-lic late on Tuesday.

Aid agencies said Tuesday that,

according to unofficial estimates, 2

million people may have been made homeless by the fighting. Piles of corpses litter the streets of Kigali and the hilly countryside. most of them minority Tutsi butchered by government soldiers and machete-wielding Hutu militias. Thousands of civilians can be

seen trekking aimlessly in the countryside, trying to avoid battles between rebels and soldiers or ma-

In nearly every valley, smoke rises from burning villages, and the

"These people are behaving like animals," said a UN military officer. He added: "If we pull out of here, a lot of people will argue why

In Zulu Heartland, A Sigh of Relief

By Kenneth B. Noble New York Times Service

KWAMASHU, South Africa -Most South Africans here in the Zulu heartland of Natal Province reacted jubilantly to the news that the Inkatha Freedom Party had ended its boycott of the elections next week, predicting that the agreement would almost certainly lessen the threat of election-related

Since mid-March, when Zulu na-tionalists led by Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi issued their appeal for an election boycott, the black townships and villages of Natal have erupted in an spree of killings and house ournings.

The province has a fifth of South Africa's population, but is believed to have been the scene of nearly half of the country's political killings in the last decade. A state of emergency has been in force here acknowledgment of failure to find a political solution to the endemic

Most people interviewed here many of whom have been victims of the internecine violence - expressed relief at Inkatha's agreement to end the boycott.

"We're overjoyed," said Selby Thwala, a laboratory technician and a senior African National Congress official in this black township about 16 kilometers (10 miles) north of Durban.

"Everybody here was waiting antiously for the seven o'clock news tonight to see with their own eyes if Buthelezi would actually come out and say, let's vote." Nobody around here missed the

He added: "We definitely expect the violence, killings, and mass marches to stop, because there's no reason for them to go on now."

Eric Ntombela, 33, a truck driver, said Tuesday evening was the first time in months that he dared walk after dark in this section of KwaMashu, not far from several hostels that are believed to be in- porters will really diminish.

habited mostly by Inkatha support-

This area, in the heart of the sprawling township, has reverber-ated with the sound of gunfire virtually every night in recent weeks. Mr. Ntombela said.

"I think it's safe here now," he said, adding that with the lukatha Freedom Party now running in the elections, "they have no reason to fight anymore." He said his older sister, Absena, 35, a mother of five, was killed while walking along the same path two months ago.

But Williams Sithole, another African National Congress official, took a slightly less sanguine view. Although he, too, thought the vio-lence would diminish after Inkatha's decision, he said he feared that there would almost certainly be some postelection violence if, as expected, the ANC wins big.

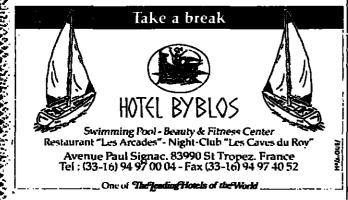
The community is still very scared of the ANC, and scared that they might not take it well if we win the elections," he

Maphovasa Magwaza, an ANC organizer, said that while he was pleased with Tuesday's announcement, it was unfortunate that Inkatha had delayed an agreement

until the 11th boar. KwaZulu, the homeland carved out of Natal Province for the country's 8 million Zulus - South Africa's largest ethnic group -- is a scattering of fragments, predominately rural and wretchedly poor.

In recent years, more urbanized and educated Zulus have tended to support the African National Congress, while more traditional and conservative rural Zulus tend to be devoted to Chief Buthelezi and the Zulu king, Goodwill Zwelithini.

While most South African party officials and political analysts were generally enthusiastic about the negotiating breakthrough on Tuestoo early to tell whether tensions between Inkatha and ANC sup-



Petals and Power Juxtaposed in Tokyo

TOKYO - The biggest social event on the spring calendar for the Japanese establishment is the gala gathering formally called "The Prime Minister's Cherry Blossom Viewing Party." But when the politico-diplo-in-dustrial elite turned out 7,000 strong for the annual rite on Wednesday morning, two fairly important things were missing: There were no cherry blossoms, and there was no prime

Actually, that is slightly exaggerated, on

Here and there around the rolling green-sward of the Shinjuku Gardens there actually were some sakura trees still lined along the bough with the delicate pink hues of Japan's favorite flower. But most of the flora had already fallen, the faded blossoms blowing like driven snow before the morning breeze.

Moreover, there actually was a prime minister present — but he, too, is a fallen blos-som. Blasted by fickle political winds, Mori-

Talks Drag On Over Taxes and Security Policy

International Herald Tribune
TOKYO — Having settled on Foreign Minister Tsutomu Hata as the next prime minister, Japan's governing coalition failed again on Wednesday to nominate him, ex-tending to 12 days a drawn-out, messy and complicated process.

Despite the delay, as talks among the coalition's seven parties remained stymied over tax and security policies, Mr. Hata began sizing up possible recruits on Wednesday for

If agreement is reached on Thursday, he could be named prime minister as soon as

"I have no idea what they're talking about," said Ichiro Ozawa of the Japan Renewal Party, referring to the back-room dealing on Wednesday. "Could it be they want to create a new welfare tax?"

The fight is over how to pay for a 6 trillion yen (\$58 billion) income tax cut that coalition members want to extend from this year

through 1995 and beyond.

The Socialists, the largest bloc in the coalition, are opposing a proposal by the Renewal Party that Japan increase consumption taxes to pay for a reduction in income taxes. In-stead, they want the current 3 percent consumption tax be scrapped and replaced with an undefined new type of indirect tax. On Wednesday, the Socialists rejected a compro-

The feuding was another reminder that a Hata government is likely to be fragile. To those familiar with Japan, the extended maneuvering is hardly surprising. The need to reach consensus and save face engenders a drawn-out process of posturing and position-

ing that allows everyone to pretend in the end But the dillydallying has delayed passage of the national budget for the fiscal year that began this month, which includes the hefty tax cut to breathe life into the recession-

bound economy.

It has also meant delay in compiling economic policies to soothe trade tensions with over how Japan will deal with North Korea's suspected nuclear development program.

The delay helped to drive down the Tokyo stock market's Nikkei index by 310.16 points, or 1.5 percent, to 19,882.18 on Wednesday.

The leadership vacuum also posed a growing threat to Japan's trade relations. The government took the embarrassing step Wednesday of canceling trade talks with the European Union, which had been scheduled for Friday and Saturday in Tokyo. Aides to Sir Leon Brittan, the EU trade commissioner, said he "fully understood" the reasons for the

The political maneuvering, away from from public scrutiny, harks back to the ways of the Liberal Democratic Party, which was removed from power last summer after 38 years. Those who led the rebellion against the Liberal Democratic leadership, a group of

hiro Hosokawa announced his resignation two weeks ago and is now serving merely as a fill-in until a new leader can be chosen. The bittersweet task of being host to this annual assemblage was quite likely his last official

Asked how he felt about this twist of fate. Mr. Hosokawa glanced around at the wilting blossoms, flashed his enigmatic smile, and replied: "Not great."

Also sipping sake amid the wind-blown petals was Tsutomu Hata, a politician whose bud is just about to blossom.

A close ally of Mr. Hosokawa's and a coleader of the historic political realignment that has swept over Japan since summer, Mr. Hata is the consensus choice to become the next prime minister.

But life is not exactly a bowl of chernes for Mr. Hata right now, either. In this consensusminded country, he cannot take office until the seven-party governing coalition agrees to a policy platform for the new Hata adminis-

To dwell on such dark political clouds seemed almost uncouth, however, on a lovely spring morning when the nation's finest donned their finest - for men. dark suits and white shirts; for women, very short skirts or

very long kimonos. Refreshments ranged from the domestic favorite sushi and beer to an increasingly popular import, American southern-style

fried chicken. And there was, of course, sake, the Japanese rice wine, served the way sake should be served: scooped directly from the wooden keg into fragrant square cups of virgin pine.

The Japanese have been enjoying the simple pleasures of hana-mi (cherry blossom viewing) for thousands of Aprils.It is the cohemeral nature of the flowers - they bud. blossom, and blow away within a matter of days - that appeals to the Japanese aesthet-

Always enhanced with cherry blossom metaphors, the media here went wild with headlines in the manner of "Spring Brings Falling Petals — and Politicians, Too."



relatively young politicians led by Ichiro It seemed to matter little that among the Uzawa, boasted of more consumer-oriented.

politically responsive government. It is possible that Mr. Hata will be elected prime minister in a parliamentary vote on Friday, exactly two weeks after Morihiro Hosokawa, symbol of a new era of clean and more transparent politics, announced his intention to resign. Mr. Hosokawa was brought down for his mishandling of personal and campaign finances, including a 100 million yen loan from a mob-linked trucking compa-

ny.
When Mr. Hosokawa said be would resign, coalition leaders said they wanted to name his successor within a week. Mr. Hata, the genial foreign minister and deputy prime minister, was the obvious front-runner. But the outlook became cloudy when Michio Watanabe, the gruff, outspoken Liberal Democratic faction-leader and former foreign minister, threw his hat in the ring.

public, Mr. Watanabe was emblen atic of the corrupt, anti-consumer policies of the Liberal Democratic Party. Strategically, Mr. Watanabe was simply too valuable not to

After days of dropping hints, Mr. Watanabe signaled on Sunday that he would leave the party in a bid to become prime minister of the coalition government. The next day, though, he backed down, having realized he could not convince enough Liberal Democrats to defect to offset the loss of Socialists in the coalition.

His aborted effort, however, encouraged at east 12 Liberal Democrats to bolt the party.

With Mr. Watanabe out, Mr. Hata is the unchallenged front-runner. But with the co-alition still bickering internally, it was a stark reminder of strains that may bind Mr. Hata's hands just as they did Mr. Hosokawa's.

WORLD BRIEFS

Galápagos Fire Burns Out of Control

QUITO, Ecuador (Reuters) - A fire has roared across the largest of the Galápagos islands, burning more than 2,500 acres and threatening one of the world's most unique and treasured environments, officials said The fire on Isabela Island, home of the mammoth Galapagos turtles and scores of other unique varieties of plants and reptiles, was out control on Tuesday night and heading toward a natural wildlife reserve, Ecusdor's civil defense chief, Laercio Almeida, said.

Officials asked other countries for help, but a civil defense spokesman said that it would take heavy rain to put out the flames. The fire started a week ago. A quarter of the shore fish, half of the plants and almost all the

Standoff at Iraqi Embassy in Beirut

BEIRUT (Reuters) - Iraqi diplomats who have been ordered out of Lebanon after diplomatic ties were cut are refusing to leave the embassy unless all its staff are granted safe conduct, Lebanese Foreign Ministry sources said Wednesday.

Lebanon has ordered the embassy closed by Friday. It has told all staff to leave except for a diplomat and a guard whose surrender it has demanded. The two are suspected of involvement in last week's killing of an Iraqi dissident in Beirut.

"Either all the embassy crew leaves Lebanon without any one being arrested or no one will leave," one source quoted the Iraqi charge d'affaires, Awadh Fakhri, as telling a senior Foreign Ministry official last

Senior Police Officer Slain in Egypt

Into

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ASYUT, Egypt (Reuters) — Three Muslim militants shot and killed a senior police officer in the southern town of Asyut on Wednesday.

security sources said. Brigadier Shareen Ali Fahmi, head of local security forces, was the second senior policeman to be killed in Egypt this mouth. The police said he was hit by a hail of automatic gunfire as he left home to go to work.

Brigadier Fahm's bodyguard fired back and in the exchange of fire one of the attackers and the brigadier's driver were wounded. The bodyguard was killed, the police said. They said the wounded gunman gave information about his fellow attackers.

Greece Cites 'Persecution' in Albania

ATHENS (Reuters) — Greece accused Albania on Wednesday of "imprecedented and continuing persecution" of its large ethnic Greek

Foreign Minister Karolos Papoulias leveled the unusually tough charges shortly before the two Balkan countries began talks over an April 10 border incident. Tirana charged that men in Greek military uniforms had killed two soldiers in Albania. Greece has called the assertion

The Greek government, Mr. Papoulias said, "condemns and denounces with anger and indignation the unprecedented and continuing persecution of the Greek minority by Albanian authorities." His comments, made during a trip to the United States, were released by the Foreign Ministry on Wednesday.

China Snubs U.K. Clemency Request

BEUING (Combined Dispatches) — China rejected Britain's request for clemency for a jailed journalist, Xi Yang, on Wednesday, saying the case was China's "internal affair.

"Chinese judicial departments' trial of Xi Yang according to law is China's internal affair," a Foreign Ministry spokeswoman said when asked about Ambassador Robin MacLaren's appeal for clemency. "The sentence given to him by our judicial department is appropriate," she said, referring to the newspaper reporter's 12-year sentence in March for allegedly stealing state secrets.

The journalist's arrest followed the publication of a report on Chinese

financial and banking policy. Hong Kong reporters, meanwhile, said Wednesday that to protest the sentence they would boycott all Chinese press events until the end of May.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Sri Lanka Says Tourists Are Safe

COLOMBO (Reuters) — Sri Lanka assured a group of ambassadors on Wednesday that foreigners were safe despite threats by a Tamil group involved in recent bomb attacks in city hotels. Diplomats said that Foreign Minister Shahul Hameed told the group

that foreigners were safe and that "there is nothing to worry about because precautions have been taken."

Diplomats have been concerned about the April 8 bombing in three the group, styled the "Ellalan Force," warned it would kill tourists and

has resumed after 10 years' paralysis due to Mozambique's civil war. Mozambique's railroad company CFM and South Africa's Spoornet will operate a train on the revived route three times a week. Italian roadside gas station attendants will continue a strike until 7 A.M.

Regular passenger train service between South Africa and Mozambique

on Friday. Attendants at expressway pumps were staging a more limited

British meadows don't have enough cows, according to visitors to Britain interviewed in a survey published Monday. "We've had some strange complaints in our time but I've never previously been aware of customer concerns about the absence of the good old cow in the British countryside," said Andrew Grieve of the privately run tour group Discover Britain.

Pilgrims found carrying baused political books, pictures or leaflets at this year's haji, the annual pilgrimage to Mecca, will be punished, Saudi Arabia's Interior Ministry has announced, ws (Reuters)

In Caning Case, Questions About Police Brutality

By William Branigin

SINGAPORE - The case of an American teenager sentenced to be caned for vandalism is raising new questions here about a long-standing complaint against the police: the mistreatment of suspects in cus-

outcome of a clemency appeal, other young people arrested with him have voiced allegations that the police physically abused and threatened them to elicit confessions. In the case of a 15-year-old Malaysian, a medical report describing a ruptured eardrum appeared to corroborate Mr. Fay's account of a severe beating that the boy says he received from police interrogators when both were detained last year at a Singapore police station.

Mr. Fay has said that he himself and there was no sign that an ex- of the neck and beat him on the leg was also physically abused, threat- ception to Singapore's tough crimiened and subjected to racial insults while in police custody in October

In a statement Tuesday night, the Ministry of Home Affairs, which has jurisdiction over the police, rejected Mr. Fay's charges that As Michael P. Fay, 18, awaits the a confession he signed was coerced and that the police had abused him. It withheld comment on other cases, including that of the Malay-

sian, on grounds that they were still before the courts. [In a final attempt to spare Mr. Fay from a caning, lawyers asked President Ong Teng Cheong for clemency on Wednesday, The As-

sociated Press reported. The con-

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nal laws would be made.

uesday in the trial of Shiu Chi Ho, 16, from Hong Kong, who also faces caning for four vandalism charges that include spray-painting cars with Mr. Fay. He denies the During his trial, Shiu Chi Ho

asserted that oral and written statements he made to police in October were coerced by beatings and threats. Police denied the allegations, and the judge ruled that the confessions were admissible as evi-

He told the court that police intents of the plea for an executive terrogators had punched him in the pardon were not made public. A chest, slapped him in the face, decision is expected within days, struck him with elbows to the back

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with a ruler, Nine young people, including

three Americans, initially were ac-cused of the vandalism, although only five were eventually charged. According to Mr. Fay, one American who was not charged, Todd Bailey, was kicked, punched, slapped and struck with stolen road signs that police had recovered from Mr. Fay's room. Another, Stephen Freehill, is to be tried

Mr. Fay alleged that the worst abuse was meted out to one of two 15-year-old Malaysians, who cannot be named because they are juveniles. Mr. Fay said that after the Malaysian was interrogated, "he told me that the investigator had punched him in the nose, smacked his ear and hit him with some kind

■ Lee Denies It's Barbaric

The former Singapore prime minister, Lee Kuan Yew, denied Wednesday that the lashing sentence handed down to Mr. Fay was barbaric, The Associated Press reported from Canberra. "If you think it is barbaric, then

please don't bring your 17- or 18-year-old son with you to Singaore," Mr. Lee told reporters at the National Press Club. "If you do, please warn him of the conse-Mr. Lee, who was prime minister

for 31 years before stepping down

to become a senior minister in

1991, said he was responsible for

the legislation authorizing lashings.

of bat." The beating left him with a bloody nose and impaired hearing. Mr. Fay said.

Plea for Help PALISADE, Colorado --- A man who bought a toy glider for his son said it contained a

plea for help from its maker, a Taiwan prison inmate. Ed Tucker of Grand Junction, son, said his son found the note with the glider's in-structions. "Hey lucky

Taiwan Toy

Held Inmate's

friends," the note read. "This toys make in prison Taiwan." It called for Taiwan to be investigated for human rights "It is legal to have prisoners

work when they are serving their terms," Taiwan's Justice

Minister Ma Ying-jeou said.

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THE AMERICAS / C. S. Head of CIA Calls Gangsters a Major Global Problem threat presented by global drug mafias is

WASHINGTON — Organized criminal gangs have the power to control and undermine governments, create economic and political chaos, blaze new drug trafficking trails into the United States and even threaten the stability of post-Communist Russia, the director of central intelligence said Wednesday.

In public testimony before a Senate committee, R. James Woolsey Jr. gave special emphasis to the power of Russian organized crime. He said 200 large criminal syndicates in Russia have corrupted government and law-enforcement officials and extorted money from the power of the nation's name of the nation of the most of the nation's newly privatized businesses.

He quoted President Boris N. Yeltsin's statement last February that organized crime was "the No. 1 problem" facing Russia, and cited Interior Ministry reports that gangs were using bribery and murder to gain control over many of the nation's banks.
"Organized crime probably doesn't control the Rus-

By Ruth Marcus Washington Past Service
WASHINGTON — President

Bill Clinton has responded to the

recent shooting of a teacher at a suburban Washington high

school by saving the federal gov-ernment should help pay for secu-

rity measures such as metal detec-

"Until we get guns out of the

tors in schools that need them.

hands of our young people, every school that needs it ought to have

whatever security is needed to take care of that." Mr. Clinton

said. "You ought to be safe at

Mr. Clinton made his com-

ments Tuesday night at a 90-min-

ute forum on violence on MTV.

the cable network where he

wooed younger voters in a campaign appearance nearly two

years ago. He was responding to a

question from Brandon Dortch, a

16-year-old junior at Largo High School in Largo, Maryland, who

referred to the recent shooting of

a teacher, Barrington Miles, by a

student who was trying to sell his

"We can't afford to have metal

detectors on our doors because we

have too many doors, and we can't have hand-held metal detec-

tors because we have too many students," Mr. Dortch said.

"What can you do for a school

Mr. Clinton, who is appearing

at a number of crime events as the

House debates the crime bill, not-

ed that the Senate version of that

bill contained \$300 million in

funding for safe schools that could be used to purchase metal

The forum, which included 200

youths aged 16 to 20, was largely

devoted to such sober subjects as

teenage suicide, gun control, the

like ours to get funding for some-

father's service revolver.

school,

in in Equ

sian government, but it's a major influence on some parts of it," Mr. Woolsey said. "Organized crime is barons. causing substantial numbers of people in Russia to Senate lose faith in their government and to yearn for an iron hand" - an authoritarian government.

There is a real threat that the surge in crime will sour the Russian people on Mr. Yelisin's reform program and drive them into the arms of Russia's hard-line political forces," he said.

Appearing at the start of a two-day hearing organized by Senator John F. Kerry, a Massachusetts Democrat who sits on the foreign relations and intelligence committees, Mr. Woolsey delivered a broad process of the start of the overview of the rise of international criminal gangs, prepared by analysis at the CIA.

The picture they painted was stark. It showed criminal organizations, wealthy from drug smuggling and weapons trafficking, buying politicians as if they were baseball players, infiltrating governments, influencing legislation and investing in banks and legitimate busi-

nesses - behaving, in short, like 19th century robber

Senator Kerry, using the language of the Cold War to describe such groups, called them "an invisible enemy" with "a vast army and equally vast wealth." This kind of crime has not traditionally been seen as a national security issue, he said, but it must be addressed that way today.

Surveying the globe, Senator Kerry said that "portions of Mexico, Peru, Turkey, Burma, Colombia, Suriname, Ukraine and China, among other countries, are effectively under the control of criminal gangs."
He focused on the power of the Cali cocaine cartel in Colombia, which he said had and corrupted that nation's legislators to consolidate its power.

Senator Kerry said cocaine and heroin syndicates posed a threat to the United States equal to or greater than the Soviet Union during the Cold War.

to win the Cold War," he said. "I would argue that the

threat presented by global drug mafias is already greater, because its tentacles reach into our streets and our school yards."

our school yards."

As an example of the interplay between international and domestic crime, Mr. Woolsey cited the work of Chinese triads, criminal syndicates financed largely by heroin trafficking. He said they smuggled as many as 100,000 immigrants into the United States last year, and indentured the new arrivals to pay for their transit. The newcomers are often recruited into crimi-

nal gangs after they arrive, he said.
Investigating such networks is difficult, Mr. Woolsey said. For example, an investigation of the Chinese syndicates could involve "unraveling local Chinese dialects used by some triads, tracing money transfers through three continents, or piecing together drug smuggling operations."

The hearings are scheduled to continue Thursday

han the Soviet Union during the Cold War.

"It took the West 50 years and a few trillion dollars owin the Cold War," he said. "I would argue that the

Senate Vote Gives Kelso Retirement At 4 Stars

By Helen Dewar Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — A sharply divided Senate has agreed to let Admiral Frank B. Kelso 2d retire at four-star rank despite complaints from all seven female senators that Admiral Kelso, as chief of naval operations, shared responsibility for the Tailhook scandal

The vote was 54 to 43, with 36 men joining in the unprecedented show of solidarity by women to protest the Tailhook assaults, the U.S. Navy's investigation of the incident and what they described as poor and insensitive leadership on the part of its top brass.

At issue in the tense and at times bristling debate late Tuesday was "leadership," "accountability," "a 38-year career of honor and service" and \$16,873 in annual pension benefits for Admiral Kelso.

Without Senate approval, fourstar rank automatically reverts to two stars at retirement, with a pension of \$67,467 instead of \$84,340. Rarely if ever has the Senate denied retirement at full rank to a chief of a military service. Memories of the firestorm that greeted the Senate's handling of Anita F. Hill's allegations of sexual harassment against the Supreme Court nomination of Clarence Thomas - and contributed to the election of most of the women — hung over the chamber as it debated the matter.

The memories were made more vivid as nine female House members, repeating a trek they made during the Thomas-Hill controverduring the Thomas-Hill controversy, walked across Capitol Plaza to the Senate, where they stood silent vigil to show solidarity.

Most male senators seemed intent on keeping any fires contained. But nerves grew taut as the debate continued. Senator Ted Stevens, an Alaska Republican, and Senator Carol Moseley-Braun, Democrat of Illinois, clashed when the Alaskan questioned her understanding of a point in the debate. Senator Moseley-Braun indignant-ly said it "defines chauvinism" to suggest such a thing.
In the vote, 23 Democrats and 31

Republicans favored retirement at four stars, while 30 Democrats and 13 Republicans voted against.

Among Republicans voting against the higher pension was Sen-ator Bob Packwood of Oregon, who is under investigation by the Senate ethics committee for possible sexual misconduct. A slight maiority of senators up for re-election

this fall voted no.

"Admiral Kelso should be held accountable because Tailhook and the "bungled investigation" of it happened on his watch as navy chief, the women argued.

In perhaps the day's most emotional speech, Senator Patty Murray. Democrat of Washington, said she often encountered young women who want to be aviators, astronauts or senators. "What do I tell them about Tailhook if they want a career in the armed forces?" she asked. High-ranking officers, in-cluding Admiral Kelso, were at the convention of naval aviators and did nothing to stop the assaults, she said. "So much authority, so little leadership."

But leaders of the Armed Services Committee, which approved four-star retirement, rallied to his defense, decrying the Tailhook "outrage," as Senator Sam Nunn, Democrat of Georgia and committee chairman, described it, but suggesting that Admiral Kelso's con-duct did not warrant punishment by the Senate. They also said he had done more than any other naval chief to bring women into responsible positions in the navy.

In an MTV interview, President Bill Clinton also came to Admiral Kelso's defense, saying: "That's a very severe thing to do, and I don't believe the evidence warrants it."

illegal immigrants and money laundering. Mr. Woolsey said Russian organized crime groups had forged links with Italian and Colombian narcotics groups and were involved in the illegal transport and sale of narcotics, antiques, icons, raw materials, stolen vehicles, illegal immigrants, weapons and some The Central Intelligence Agency chief said Russian crime groups drew their power largely from their ties to corrupt government officials and were a major influence on parts of the government. Russian criminal groups had helped Colombian cocaine traffickers develop new routes into Europe and were transporting narcotics from Iran, Afghanistan, Pakistan and the Central Asian states to Russia for transshipment to Europe and North America, Mr. Wool-

Does Congress Have Drinking Problem?

* POLITICAL NOTES*

CIA Warns of Russian Crime Network

WASHINGTON — Expanding Russian criminal organizations are becoming part of a global crime network and could threaten President Boris N. Yeltsin's reform program, the CIA director, R. James Woolsey Jr., said Wednesday.

Mr. Woolsey was testifying at the start of Senate hearings on international crime, much of it based on trafficking in narcoucs and

WASHINGTON — The Sierra Club charges that Congress is bypocritical when it comes to practicing and preaching on the issue of safe drinking water.

The environmental group did a survey and found that 91 percent of House members and 86 percent of the senators buy bottled water

for their offices, most at taxpayer expense.

Of course, one reason the Senate's percentage could be so high is because the water system in the Dirksen Senate Office Building is under repair due to high lead content.

Almost half of the Americans who buy the bottled variety, spending nearly \$3 billion in 1992, according to the American Water Well Association, say they do so because they are worried about

health problems associated with tap water, according to the survey. "One would think that with an overwhelming percentage of the Senate purchasing bottled water and significant concern regarding drinking water safety apparent across the nation, the Senate would be poised to strengthen the Safe Drinking Water Act," the Sierra

But the club's survey counted 47 senators who drink bottled water in favor of legislation that the organization argues would "cripple" the federal law. Fully 206 House members "who purchase bottled water for their own or office use" are also on board to weaken the

Senators Keep Their Parking Privileges

WASHINGTON — Congress has eliminated its free health care and gym privileges, but the Senate on Wednesday drew the line in the parking lot. It defeated a resolution to wipe out lawmakers' free, reserved parking at Washington's National and Dulles airports. Before his resolution lost by a 53-to-44 vote, Senator John S. McCain 3d, Republican of Arizona, said that declaring World War III "would probably evoke less emotion" from his colleagues. He

Senator John Danforth, a Missouri Republican, passionately attacked the proposal, saying that it promoted the false impression that lawmakers, with some work weeks reaching 100 hours, were "ripping off the country by perks and by pay."

Quote/Unquote

President Bill Clinton, responding to the question, "Why have kids?" in an interview with Parents magazine: "Apart from the fact that it keeps civilization going - someone's got to do it - I think the experience of putting someone else first, constantly, in a way that is full of joy even in the tough times, makes you a better person, a fuller person, more whole,"

FIRST TIME IN ENGLISH,

Clinton Discusses Violence With Worried Students

A 12-year-old girl being rushed by belicopter to a Philadelphia hospital after she was shot in the face as she got off a school bus.

"I think every school that needs of drug dealing and the utility ought to have this kind of secutive." Henry Culpepper, a Washingrity." he said. "People should be safe in the schools and they ought ton student representative on the to know when they get there they're going to be safe." U.S. capital's Board of Educa-

singer Kurt Cobain "exemplified the emptiness that many in our tion, wondered aloud how a teen-

generation feel, the lack of importance that we place on life." ager who is making thousands of But in a free-wheeling session dollars dealing drugs can be expected "to leave this negative be-havior." at the end, Mr. Clinton also addressed questions on: his choice

lealous"), his favorite song (Ray Charles singing "A Song for You") and his favorite jazz saxo-

phonist ("probably Stan Getz"). On a more substantive front, Mr. Clinton said his administra-

the use of mandatory sentences for drug crimes, a tactic that Congress and some states have adopted recently but that has come under criticism from judges who say the resulting sentences are overly tion was considering expanding punitive in many cases.

President Soft on Haiti, 5 Democratic Senators Say

By John M. Goshko

WASHINGTON - Five liberal Democratic senators have charged that President Bill Clinton's policies have no chance of restoring democracy to Hait, and they have introduced legislation to impose new sanctions against the Caribbean republic's military rulers. President Clinton is a good and decent human being, but

his policy toward Haiti is unconscionable," said Senator Tom Harkin. Democrat of lowa. "It is bankrupt, morally and politically."

At a news conference Tuesday, the senators, led by Christopher J. Dodd, a Connecticut Democrat, joined the swelling chorus of legislators and human rights advocates who have charged in recent days that the administration's inaction has enabled the Haitian military to pursue with impunity a campaign of murder and terror against supporters of the deposed president, Jean-Bertrand Aristide.

They called the existing oil embargo imposed by the United Nations "a joke" and cited a front-page article in The Washington Post describing how the Haitian military is enriching itself by selling gasoline and diesel fuel smuggled from the Dominican Republic.

his campaign promises to maintain a strong stance against aggression and human rights abuses in other parts of the world such as Bosnia and China. But they acknowledged that failure to stand up to what they called "thuggery" in Haiti seems certain to damage U.S. credibility throughout

"If we can't stand up for democracy and human rights in our own hemisphere, then what do the Serbs have to fear?" Senator Harkin asked. "What do the Chinese have to fear? If we can't even do it in Haiti, in our own hemisphere, then how can we stand strong a half a world away?"

The administration has said that it was reviewing its Haiti policy. But it has resisted calls by Father Aristide and his backers to seek toughened economic sanctions that would cut Haiti off from all but essential food and humanitarian supplies. The administration also insists it will continue its policy of intercepting Haitian boat people trying to flee the point. island and forcibly sending them home.

Mr. Dodd, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations subcommittee on Hemispheric Affairs, and the other four

The senators sought to differentiate their statements senators introduced a bill intended to force the administraabout Haiti from charges that Mr. Clinton has gone back on tion to change its approach. The proposed legislation would impose a complete commercial trade ban on Haiti, cut off air links with the United States, deny visas to members of the Haitian armed forces and their civilian backers and freeze any assets they have in this country.

The bill also would block continuation of the refugee

policy by barring funds for the return of any boat people who are denied a proper hearing for their claims to be political refugees entitled to asylum in the United States. In addition, it would cut off U.S. aid funds to any country that refuses to cooperate with the embargo. Mr. Dodd declined to speculate about the legislation's

chances for passage, but said the sponsors hoped it will help to persuade the administration to change its policies, making congressional action unnecessary. Mr. McCurry said the administration "will look very carefully" at the bill as part of its policy review but does not have a position on it at this

Joining Mr. Dodd and Mr. Harkin as co-sponsors were Carol Moseley-Braun of Illinois, Paul D. Wellstone of Minnesota and Russell D. Feingold of Wisconsin.

Away From Politics

• The space shuttle Endeavour landed at Edwards Air Force Base. California on Wednesday after it was rerouted from Florida because of bad weather. It began its journey on April 9.

• Researchers said a blood test combination designed to detect fetuses with Down's syndrome could eliminate most amniocentesis tests for women over 35 and save millions of dollars in health care costs. The proposal was outlined in Thursday's New England Journal of Medicine by researchers in California and Maine. • A woman whose left breast was removed after a misdiagnosis of

A woman whose left breast was removed after a misunagnosis of cancer was awarded \$2.7 million by a jury that ruled all four doctors in the case negligent. "I'm glad this part of the nightmare is over." Elizabeth England, 41, said in Jacksonville, Florida.

• A drifter was sentenced Wednesday to die in the electric chair for killing five students in Gainesville, Florida, in 1990. Danny Rolling. 39, pleaded guilty Feb. 15 to five counts of first-degree murder.

• Forty percent of the nation's waterways are too pointed to use for swimming, fishing or boating, the Environmental Protection Agency says. It said its report was based on states' reports of the conditions of the nation's lakes, rivers, streams and coasts in 1992, and it is not a reliable indicator of trends.

Reuters, WP, AP, NYT

College Crowd Cheers Racist Speech

WASHINGTON — Nearly 2,000 people cheered Khalid Muhammad as the Nation of Islam member denounced Jews as "honkies" and said God had spoken to son, who killed all those white folks Colin Ferguson, the Jamaican on the Long Island train." charged with killing six people on a New York commuter train.

Mr. Muhammad, once a spokesman for the Muslim organization, spoke at Howard University on Tuesday. Hours earlier Franklyn Jenifer, the school president, had defended students' free speech rights but said he was deeply concerned that a student group was providing a platform for Mr. Mu-hammad's anti-Semitic rhetoric. Mr. Muhammad told his audi-

ence: "I am going to be like a pit bull. That is the way I am going to be against the Jews. I am going to bite the tail of the honkies."

He said he "loves Colin Fergu-

"God spoke to Colin Ferguson and said, 'Catch the train, Colin, catch the train,' " he said. Outside, Rabbi Avi Weiss of

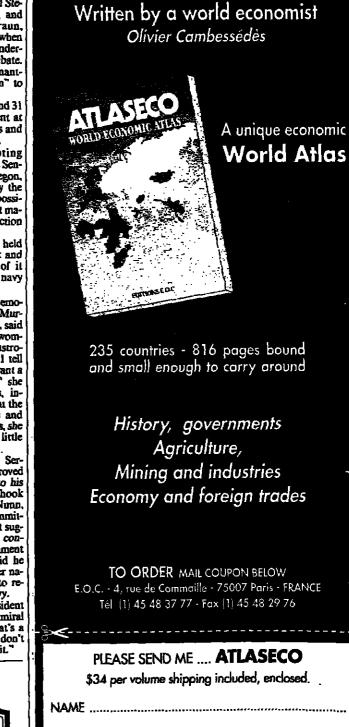
New York called Mr. Muhammad a racist and "an anti-Semite of the worst order."

had been scheduled to speak on an of a very small group of people."

18th century slave uprising, but postponed the lecture until September. Mr. Davis, a Pulitzer Prizewinning Jewish scholar, had expressed reluctance to give the lecture after reading about a February rally where Mr. Muhammad spoke and students chanted anti-Semitic slogans. Mr. Jenifer said that "there is a

very small number of people who articulated sentiments about other ethnic groups that are the views of that small number of people. "While we must protect the free-

Howard, one of the oldest U.S. dom of speech of our students," he black colleges, has also come under fire for postponing a speech by the historian David Brion Davis. He sage loud and clear that is the view



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Studies Find Race Bias in Medicare Treatment

NEW YORK - Seriously ill

Medicare patients who are black and poor receive worse care than other equally sick Medicare pa-tients in every type of hospital in America, a study has found.

But the disparity is far less serious in big city-teaching hospitals, where the majority of elderly black Medicare patients go for treatment, the researchers said. And because

those hospitals provide better care than other types of hospitals, poor black Medicare patients paradoxically end up getting care that is just as good as that provided to other groups over all.

The finding is troubling because suggests that the quality of care varies with a patient's race, and not, as other studies have suggested, based on whether a person has

Medicare provides health insurance for the elderly.

A second study found that in Veterans Affairs hospitals, blacks suffering from heart attacks receive John Z. Ayanian, a medical inless medical treatment than whites, structor and health care analyst at even though both groups have Harvard Medical School, their identical access to care. But sur-quality of life after receiving mediprisingly, 30 days after their heart cal treatment was clearly lower attacks, blacks had an 18 percent than for white patients with similar higher survival rate than whites, conditions,

Two years later both groups had equivalent rates. Although black and poor pa-

tients did not experience higher death rates in either study, said Dr.

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Pa

Nixon, Following Setback, Is Fighting for His Life

Exercise Is Postponed in Gesture to North Korea

NEW YORK - Former President Richard Nixon was fighting for his life in a New York hospital Wednesday after a stroke left him in critical condition.

Mr. Nixon was suffering from swelling of the brain, a complication from the stroke that left him partly paralyzed on his right side and unable to speak.

One has to say his prognosis is guarded," said Dr. Fred Plum, chief of neurology at New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center. He said the brain swelling was the most serious threat.

A statement issued later in the day by the hospital said, "President Nixon remains in critical condition in the intensive care unit." It gave no further details. For the first time since Mr. Nixon was

By R. Jeffrey Smith
Washington Post Service
SEOUL — The South Korean

government announced Wednes-

day that a major joint military exer-

cise with the United States known

until late this year and could be

canceled altogether as a gesture of

goodwill in exchange for a new in-

spection of North Korean nuclear

The announcement came after a

90-minute private meeting between

the South Korean defense minister.

Rhee Byoung Tae, and the U.S.

defense secretary, William J. Perry.

Mr. Perry said that he felt "com-

plete solidarity" with the South

Korean position on Team Spirit

The decision to put off the exer-

cise until what the government

called "the November time frame"

was meant to avoid provoking

North Korea while American and

South Korean diplomats try to per-

suade it to allow a full inspection of

its declared nuclear sites. Washing-

ton is hoping to renew a dialogue with mid-level North Korean dip-

lomats within a week or so, a senior

North Korea has denounced past Team Spirit exercises as an

unwarranted preparation for mili-

tary attack and has threatened to

respond by halting any dialogue on

nuclear issues. But American and

South Korean officials declared in

February that the exercise would

go forward after North Korea kept

international inspectors from see-

ing all portions of a nuclear com-

plex that could be used to develop a

South Korean officials publicly

attributed the delay in the joint

military exercise to a need to safe-

guard freshly planted rice seedlings

in areas around Seoul where the

exercise is usually conducted by

nearly 100,000 troops. But they pri-vately acknowledged that it could

have been scaled back to curtail the

campaign to increase the readiness

North Korean attack - reflected

Washington's underlying desire to

avoid any immediate confrontation

over the nuclear issue, U.S. officials

said. It sets a timetable for Team

Spirit roughly on a par with a 6-month deadline for the inspections

that Mr. Perry recently set and Sec-

retary of State Warren M. Christo-

But it also reflects the view of

many American officials that hold-

ing Team Spirit will not add many

military skills to those already pro-

vided by a busy schedule of smaller

and lesser-known joint exercises.

Mr. Perry is scheduled to witness

one such exercise, involving prac-

tice firing at simulated North Ko-

rean artiflery, by the U.S. Army's 2nd Infantry Division north of Seoul, on Thursday.

Among the issues Mr. Perry said

he intended to raise during his two-

day visit here was his desire to see

South Korea boost spending on modern weapons systems such as counter-artillery radars, tactical he-

licopters, and advanced antitank

munitions. But South Korean offi-

cials largely preempted the discus-

sion by publicly announcing a deci-

sion to accelerate its purchases of

some of these weapons.

pher subsequently endorsed.

Mr. Perry's decision to back the

of forces here to defend against a recession.

nuclear arsenal.

administration official said.

and other military matters.

as Team Spirit would be deferred

stricken Monday evening, doctors described his stroke as major.

Mr. Nixon, 81, was put back into intensive care Tuesday evening after being moved earlier into a private room when his condition had seemed to be improving.

"We thought Mr. Nixon was doing quite well," Dr. Phum said. But after he was moved to the private room, "it was apparent he'd taken a turn for the worse."

Strokes are the third leading cause of death in the United States, striking about 500,000 people annually and killing onethird. Brain swelling is common in stroke victims and is serious. Dr. Plum said.

He said Mr. Nixon's doctors had been treating him for several years for an irregular heartbeat, known as atrial fibrillation, which can make a person susceptible to blood clots. The clots are believed to have caused the stroke.

Mr. Nixon was stricken about 5:45 P.M.

on Monday at his home in Park Ridge, New Jersey, where he had spent the day working on a speech for Republican fundraising events. Just that day, the page proofs for his latest book, "Beyond Peace," had arrived at his office, which is about a mile from the house.

Kim Taylor, a spokeswoman for the former president, said he had been in high spirits on Monday.

"He came downstairs, and it was a beautiful evening, so he went out on the deck," Ms. Taylor said. "He had a glass of Pellegrino water in his hand. He dropped the glass, went into the kitchen where Heidi Retter was preparing dinner. She saw he was disheveled or however people look when they have had a stroke, helped him to a sofa and called an ambulance and Police Chief Robert Rey."

Defense Secretary Perry, left, and his South Korean counterpart, Rhee Byoung Tae, saluting during ceremonies Wednesday.

RECOVER: European Economic Growth Won't Be Felt Anytime Soon

a tough general election in October, from con-

tending on Tuesday that "springtime has come for the economy." The phrase was snappy. 2

good headline grabber. But his statement was

quickly shot down as a politically motivated

stretch. "We should not talk about springtime

in the German economy," said Norbert Walter.

chief economist at Deutsche Bank. "Here we

are still debating about whether we have left the

trough. And if we have, it will be a jobless

Tvll Necker, president of the German Inqu

try and Trade Association, said that while there

were signs Germany was pulling out of reces-

sion, the chances for a sharp economic recovery

improved competitiveness and an upturn in

exports cannot hide the fundamental problem

of continued weakness in domestic demand."

Any day now, undaunted by the doubters.

the economics minister Gunter Rexrodt is ex-

pected to produce yet another rosy upward

revision of Germany's 1994 growth prospects.

economy, but the German economy will not be

following him." said Ms. Cottrell. "The coun-

try's export-led recovery is not enough to achieve the job creation that a politician facing

October elections would wish for if he is to

The same is true in France, where Mr. Balla-

dur, his popularity dropping steadily in opinion

polls, claimed recently that economic growth

this year would exceed his government's previ-

of only 1.2 percent, and a French government official conceded Wednesday that consumer

spending was not likely to improve until later

this year, while unemployment will exceed the

George Magnus, chief international econo-

mist at S.G. Warburg & Co. in London, agreed

that the weakness of the European recovery and

its two-year lag of the U.S. turnaround could be

record 12.2 percent over the next 3 months.

The Fund projects a growth rate for France

avoid the unemployment queue himself.

ous forecast of 1.4 percent.

"Mr. Rexrodt will be talking up the German

Mr. Necker said.

in the coming months are limited. "Signs of

take someone with an acute stroke to the nearest hospital, the former president was driven to New York Hospital, on Manhattan's East Side, by the local volunteer ambulance corps, which made the trip in about 45 minutes, Ms. Taylor said.

The stroke is believed to have resulted from a blood clot that formed in one of the upper chambers of his heart, then broke off and traveled through an artery to his

Mr. Nixon was receiving an anticoagulant, coumadin, as a standard therapy. He was also treated with injections of a second anticoagulant, heparin, after a CAT scan, administered at about 9:30 P.M. on Monday, indicated that the stroke resulted from a blood clot, not from bleeding into

problematic for politicians in France and Ger-

many. "A recovery is now taking hold on the Continent, but it will be weaker and will hold

back growth in spending, especially in Germany, which has been hit by tax increases, he

Among the stronger recoveries. Mr. Magnus

said, were those being experienced by Italy and

Sweden, both of which have begun to experi-

ence a pick-up in exports thanks to currency

devaluations that have served as "a mini turbo-

Yet, Italian voters recently helped elect Silvio

Berlusconi as their new leader at least partly

because he promised, rather lavishly, to create I

million new jobs - and this in a country where

the unemployment rate among those between

18 and 25 years old is 47 percent, or twice the

Although Europe's overall economic growth

is expected to reach 2.5 percent next year.

economists agreed this would still not be

enough to generate more than extremely mod-

In addition, the cost of German reunifica-

tion, about \$100 billion a year for the next few

years, will continue to slow the German recov-

ery, and in turn that of Europe as a whole, said

Didier Maillard, chief economist at Banque

Paribas in Paris. Mr. Maillard added that

France also faced recovery-slowing increases in

social costs such as pensions and health care

way for Europe to accelerate its recovery would

be for the Bundesbank to speed up its reduction

of short-term interest rates, causing other cen-

tral banks to follow. Members of President Bill

Clinton's administration have been making this

Fund said as much when it suggested that interest rates needed to reflect the weakness of

"for there to be a sufficiently robust upswing."

Economists across Europe agreed that one

that "are far from being controlled."

European average.

Serbs Pound Gorazde, 10 Killed In Hospital

The Associated Press

SARAJEVO, Bosnia-Herzegovina - Three rockets slammed Wednesday into the hospital in besieged Gorazde, killing 10 people and wounding an unknown number aid sources reported.

Serbs were pounding the town despite pledges to cease fire and a declaration by the Bosnian Serbian leader, Radovan Karadzic, of a

The first rocket wounded an unknown number of people. The second hit the emergency room, killing 10 people and wounding 15. There was no casualty count from the third rocket, aid sources said, insisting they not be further identi-

The hospital is close to the front line and has been severely battered. On Tuesday, aid workers reported that its roof was blown off.

UN officials have said the suffering of Gorazde during the threeweek-old Serbian offensive was among the most serious of the twoyear Bosnian war. Nearly 350 people have been killed and more than 1.100 wounded.

UN officials had expressed hope that a cease-fire agreement signed Tuesday might hold. Bosnian Serbs have ignored several previous agreements during the latest assault on Gorazde.

UN officials reported only sporadic shelling and shooting in Gorazde during the night. But starting at 11:15 A.M. Wednesday, shells began falling at a rate of one per minute, UN officials said, citing staff reports.

"Our own people saw at least five shells impact in the city cen-ter," said Ron Redmond, a spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees in Geneva.
As Mr. Karadzic's forces shelled

the town, he issued a statement saving: "The Serbian side unilaterally proclaims peace in Gorazde. With this, the Gorazde crisis comes

The Serbs maintain that their attack on Gorazde has been in response to a government offensive. But UN officials have said it is clearly a Serbian offensive.

Aid officials in Gorazde gave harrowing accounts of Tuesday's heavy shelling, which killed 43 people and wounded 112, raising the casualty toll over the past three weeks to 345 killed and 1,087

"All of us are chronically frightened," a UN doctor said in a report to Geneva refugee commission

headquarters. In other developments Wednes-

 Bosnian Serbs released six of eight teams of UN military observers who had been detained after the NATO air strikes, and reopened some checkpoints around Sarajevo. including ones along the airport

• They returned 18 anti-aircraft guns they had taken from a UN weapons collection site at Lukavica barracks in Saraievo. The guns were among weapons the Serbs had surrendered in February under a NATO ultimatum to withdraw heavy weapons 20 kilometers away from Sarajevo or place them under UN protection.

DRUGS: Border Problems

Continued from Page 1

the size of bouillon cubes. Some clients listened to reggae music and others played billiards.

The scene seemed peaceful enough. So why did the dealer keep a man-eating Rottweiler at his feet? Sometimes tourists get difficult," said the dealer, a young Maastrichter in a baseball cap. Not everyone wants to stick to the

case since being appointed. On Wednesday, the Police rules for the drug cafes are: no hard drugs, only cannabis derivatives; no sales over 30 grams economic conditions in continental Europe (about 1 ounce); no noise; no admission for those under 18; no alcohol. The Maastricht police said they had recently closed six of the 20-odd cannabis cases in the city

because of violations. More troubling are rising street sales of cocaine and heroin, for which they blame big-city dealers from Amsterdam and Rotterdam operating here and in other border cities. This is a new plague," said Henk Mostert, the district police chief. "We keep chasing them so they get no fixed outlets."

in the debate on how to confront drug tourism, the minister of jus-tice has recommended forbidding sales of soft drugs to nonresidents. Critics rejected the idea as imprac-

Russia Hardens Stance On Bosnia Air Strikes

MOSCOW - Foreign Minister Andrei I. Kozyrev said Wednesday that Russia would not support air strikes against Bosnian Serbs before a common stance on the crisis was reached by Moscow. Washington, the European Union and United Nations.

He was speaking after meeting with Lord David Owen and Thorvald Stoltenberg, the co-chairmen of the peace conference on

the former Yugoslavia. President Boris N. Yeltsin, angry about a lack of consultation with Moscow when NATO launched two air strikes on Bosnian Serbian positions last week, on Tuesday proposed a summit meeting among Russia, the United States and the European Union on the crisis.

Mr. Kozyrev said he was sure that Serbian "attacks on civil sites. hospitals, Red Cross sites and UN observers cannot be justified; they violate the interests of Serbs and Russia alike." But, he said, he could not agree with "the logic of threats from NATO." He added: "It would be a mistake to apply any decision on air strikes at least without working out a coordinating policy."

HISTORY: Wrong Messages

Continued from Page 1

ism. Europe sought unity and lead-ership in the "new world order." The Bush administration was happy to let Europe take the lead. So Europe stepped forward with peace mediators, led by Lord Carrington, and military monitors. Cease-fires were negotiated and routinely violated.

By November, after a stream of reports of Serbian aggression and atrocities, European leaders had to decide whether the independence of Croatia and Slovenia should be officially recognized.

the political changes wrought by war. Newly reunified Germany ar-gued that the spirit of the new world order meant the right to selfdetermination, and that Slovenia and Croatia should be recognized

In December 1991, Britain dropped its objections in exchange for a German concession on the Maastricht Treaty on European Unity — a concession that had nothing to do with the Balkans.

Bosnia-Herzegovina was a troubled but peaceful republic, still part of Serb-dominated "unified" Yugoslavia. Its intermarried, geographically intermixed population of Serbs, Croats and Muslims meant that if Bosnia were infected by the nationalist virus, it faced

By recognizing Croatia and Slovenia - and by saying, when the decision was announced, that recognition could be extended to other former Yugoslav republics — the rot of Western recognition was tempting, promising integration into Europe's exhilarating, free-trading, post-Cold War club.

in January 1992, Cyrus R. Vance, the former U.S. secretary of state, helped negotiate a cease-fire in the Scrbian-Croatian war. The Serbs removed their heavy weaponry, but instead of taking it home they moved it to Bosnia and prepared for a new phase of conflict,

analysts say. were deployed to keep the peace in fire around Sarajevo as evidence Croatia. But while UN peacekeep- that this approach can bear fruit. ing headquarters was put in Saraievo, Bosnia's capital, the troops and much of the administration were

sent to Zagreb, Croatia's capital. As a result, when war crupted in Bosnia, the senior UN generals were pinned down in Sarajevo, but the men they commanded were isolated across the mountains in Croatia. That remains the case, Redeployment has proved tricky,

politically and logistically. In March 1992, Bosnia held a referendum on whether to declare independence. The Serbs boycotted it. The pro-independence vote prevailed. The Serbs attacked, saying they were defending Bosnia's Serbian population. War began all

In this phase, the crescendo

Germans Lurch

Ahead, French

Slip on Alcohol

Reuters
BERLIN — Germans have replaced the French as the

world's leading consumers of alcohol, according to a study released on Wednesday by the German Federal Health Of-

"In per capita alcohol con-

sumption, Germany has now surpassed France, which led

the world for many years." the

office said. It said each Ger-

man drinks on average the

equivalent of 12.1 liters of

pure alcohol each year, triple the amount consumed in 1950.

140 liters of beer each year,

about 27 liters of wine, and 10

liters of other alcoholic bever-

ages, the office said. It said the French consumed 11.9 liters of

accused if he had any final re-

alcohol per capita in 199).

Germans drink more than

came in August 1992, when haunting television and newspaper reports depicted gaunt, weary prisoners of war - mainly Muslims and Croats --- confined in Serbian prisFL BC

1()

on camps. Heavy Western pressure fell on the Serbs to commit themselves to peace. They responded. At a peace conference in London in late August 1992, President Milosevic, the Bosnian Serbian leader, Radovan Karadzic, and others agreed to the "early lifting of the sieges of towns and cities.

But the sieges continued. Western governments were moved to take two decisive - and contradic-

The UN Security Council authorized comprehensive economic ing to take sides in the war. But at the same time. Britain, France and sides. The West seemed to want to be partisan and neutral at the same

This apparent contradiction was lim-dominated towns.

Some resolutions tightened pressure on the Serbs by establishing safe havens for Muslims, threatening air strikes against aggressors and authorizing a war crimes tribunal. While the tenor and force of these resolutions was directed at West inadvertently pushed Bosnia the Serbs, the language remained toward a fateful decision. The carnettral — the resolutions could be applied to any of the warring purties. And the ambition of neutral humanitarian deliveries was rein-

forced with more troops.

"A lot of the politicians should get the credit, actually, for doing nothing," said Colonel Andrew Duncan of the International Insti-

It was from the beginning -

annoy the Russians too much, some to assuage Western concerns about not becoming too involved, and some to respond to Western public outrage." he said. "The idea that the UN is impartial, or should be impartial, is of course utter non-

NATO: Clinton's Backing

Continued from Page 1 Security Council to authorize addi-

tional peacekeepers, "which we will support."
There are no Americans among the UN forces now on the ground in Bosnia. (AP, AFP)

■ Provisional Backing Craig R. Whitney of The New

York Times reported from Brussels: The NATO allies provisionally endorsed on Wednesday a request from the United Nations to authorize air strikes to protect "safe areas" in Bosnia from attacks like the Serbian assault on Gorazde.

Ambassadors of the 16 NATO countries, meeting in the alliance's North Atlantic Council, considered the request from Secretary-General Butros Butros Ghali "in a favorable light." a spokesman said. But a formal decision was re-

served until military commanders reported on what targets in the six UN-designated safety zones could be struck, and how effective such Officers at NATO's southern

command in Naples, which carries out air operations over Bosnia Herzegovina and coordinates them with UN officials there, said that the NATO commander in Southern Europe, Vice Admiral Leighton W. Smith Jr., and his staff would coordinate with the top-ranking UN official in the former Yugoslavia. Yasushi Akashi, before reporting back to the alliance.

The NATO secretary-general. Manfred Wörner, called Mr. Butros Ghali on Wednesday aftermoon and told him that the UN request for broader authority to call on the alliance for air strikes had met a positive response; a spokesman said.

Britain opposed recognition of

sanctions against Beigrade, appearother countries, under UN auspices, sent troops to Bosnia to deliver humanitarian aid to victims on ali

> accentuated a year later when NATO and the United Nations adopted yet more resolutions, responding to public outrage over the shelling of Sarajevo and other Mus-

Some analysts say this apparent contradiction is an advantage, allowing the West to remain involved in efforts to end the war but almost ruling out escalating military entanglement on the ground.

Among other things, these analysts point to the recent U.S.-brokered peace deal between Bosnian Large numbers of UN troops Muslims and Croats and the cease-

tute for Strategic Studies. Yet, others in the West see the approach as fatally flawed. this is what people usually forget -

a very haphazard set of resolutions. one piling up on another," Mr. Eyal said. "Some were drafted so as not to

IMF: Europe and Japan Likely to Lag Behind North America in World Economic Expansion

Continued from Page 1

mand to market economies, will experience substantial declines in economic output, the IMF said. And the short-term outlook for the poorest countries "has not improved substantially." In Europe and Japan, signs are

emerging that the economic trough has been reached, but economic recovery may not firmly take hold until 1995, the IMF said.

were executed or assassinated after

In the 1980s, charges of crimes

death camps.

Continued from Page 1

growth among the 12 member countries of the

European Union, meanwhile, is a modest 1.6

percent, compared with a contraction of 0.3

Fund forecast 1994 growth among EU mem-

bers of just 1.3 percent. The European recovery

rate is thus likely to be significantly weaker

States in 1992, when it was emerging from

In fact, economists said, the weakness of

recovery in Europe means that Mr. Kohl and

Mr. Balladur could soon risk some of the same

political problems that dogged President

George Bush during his failed 1992 re-election

stalked America proclaiming that recession was

over and recovery was just around the corner.

most of the people in America think." Mr. Bush said in June 1992. He was right, but American voters didn't believe him because they didn't

The European economic cycle this spring is

extraordinarily similar to the path followed by

the United States two years ago, said Nigel

Newman, European economist at Barclays

Bank. The main difference, however, is that the

The reasons why Europe's recovery is look-, ing gradual and timid go beyond issues of

consumer confidence and unemployment.

Companies are busy adjusting to tougher times.

but industrial output is on average lower now

than it was a year ago. Europe's real estate

market is struggling to get off the bottom. Economic growth in 1994 of 1.6 percent is well

below Europe's potential annual growth rate of

2.5 percent, which the Fund said would be attained only in 1995; the figures for both years

are depressed in part because much of Germa-

None of this stopped Mr. Kohl, who is facing

European recovery is likely to take longer.

'I happen to think the economy is better than

Two years ago, Mr. Bush grew hoarse as he

On Wednesday, the International Monetary

percent last year.

delay - in the middle of his public than the 2.6 percent experienced in the United

campaign.

feel the recovery.

• United States: Growth of 3.9 to curb future inflation. An inflation rate of 2.8 percent is predicted rate of 6.2 percent.

 Canada: Growth is expected to said. Following are key IMF estimates and predictions for a sampling of cent in 1994 and 4.1 per- Japan: This country accounted for the largest downward revision

be a major restraint on growth. percent for 1994, matching the 1988 level. But the 1995 estimate bright spots in Europe, along with falls to 2.6 percent, largely because the Nordic countries. Growth rates of monetary policies being fol-lowed by the central bank designed of 2.5 percent for this year and 2.8 ing British consumer demand, accompanied by a drop in household for 1994 and an unemployment consumer debt, seems to be a major factor in the turnaround, the IMF

Japan: This country accounted

industrialized nations and develop-ing nations:

unemployment, 10.8 percent esti-ing rowth for 1994 from the Octo-economic activity in Germany as ber estimate, a drop of 1.3 percent-"subdued" and said its prediction ber estimate, a drop of 1.3 percent- "subdued" and said its prediction age points from October's 2 per- of 10 percent unemployment for cent estimate. The 1994 prediction 1994 would probably not ease until of 0.7 percent growth in this major 1995. Weak consumer confidence industrialized country should ad-in the face of uncertain job pros-vance to 2.3 percent growth in pects would very likely hobble do-1995, the IMF said.

Thus, the agency sees 1994 as a 0.9 percent growth in 1994 and 2.1 turnaround year for Japan, helped by an announced tax cut, added

• France: Growth is forecast at public works expenditures and boosts for residential and business investment loan programs.

• Germany: The IMF termed for 1994.

2.6 percent in 1995, despite unem-

1.2 percent for this year, rising to ployment estimated at 12.4 percent

mestic demand. The IMF expects

TOUVIER: Collaborator Becomes First Frenchman Convicted of Crimes Against Humanity that the events at Rillieux 50 years ago represented at most a war crime and that Touvier was pardoned for war crimes in 1971.

> He also said that the trial was only of Touvier, "not of a symbol, give a historic verdict, but not a verdict on history."

gued in a four-hour summation sick old man" who had already paid the price of 50 years of ostra-Judge Boulard then asked the

> marks. After Touvier expressed the nearest he has come to remorse, the judge told the members of the jury that they had to deliberate until they reached a verdict. After the verdict was announced.

Mr. Tremolet de Villers said he would file an appeal. Asked on what grounds, he said: "We will After quoting the view of three find a reason." In criminal cases French presidents - de Gaulle, tried by jury in France, an appeal Georges Pompidou, and François can be brought only on specific legal or procedural grounds and not to review the facts presented in

four aged Frenchman. But even Gaulle in the 1960s and budget telligence chief in Lyon from early sistance fighters. Touvier said the then, arguing that the wounds of minister in the 1970s, enjoys 1943 to the summer of 1944, was Gestapo had demanded that 100 Sitruk, asked last week during his the past should not be reopened, enough political protection never long considered the least important people be executed, that his militia testimony. One prosecution lawyer, Alain Jacubowicz, said: "The pain- the French political and judicial to be brought to court. He was of the four. He was arrested in 1989 chief reduced the number to 30, charged in 1982 with taking part in ful page in our history cannot be authorities were reluctant to bring after almost 45 years hiding in con- and that he was able to save all but the deportation of Jews from Borvents and monasteries. turned before it is written." them to trial. Although 10.000 French citizens Two of the men are dead: Jean

Leguay, indicted for organizing the his trial. the Liberation for aiding the Ger- first mass roundup of Jews in 1942. mans, it was only 30 years later that died of natural causes in 1989; he it became widely known that the was 79. René Bousquet, charged Vichy government had helped to with ordering the deportation of round up 76,000 French and for- 2,000 Jewish children, was shot and eign Jews for deportation to Nazi killed by a gunman last June; he

was 82. Jewish groups also believe that against Jews were brought against police chief of Paris under de

deaux, but no date has been set for

Under French law, a crime against humanity occurs only when French Jewish groups called it is executed on orders of a Euro-Wednesday for the speedy trial of pean Axis power seeking "hegemony," in this case Germany, and when its victims are chosen for ra-Mr. Papon is accused of deporting about 1,600 Jews while he was a high-ranking administrator in the cial or religious reasons.

Bordeaux region. He went on to a The seven Jews were executed in brilliant postwar career as Paris po-Rillieux in reprisal for the assassiagainst humanity committed Maurice Papon, 83, who was the lice chief and government minister. nation of Philippe Henriot, the Vi-

But the state prosecutor and 30 lawyers representing relatives of Jews and other victims of war-time crimes were able to present extensive evidence showing not only that Touvier was anti-Semitic but also that he actively collaborated with

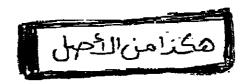
the Gestapo in anti-Jewish actions. The chief defense attorney, Jacques Tremolet de Villers, called Touvier, the French militia's in- chy minister of information, by Ré- Tuesday for an acquittal. He ar-

not of history, not of Vichy, not of France." And he went on: "You are France, not the man in the dock. You are France, and you will

Mitterrand - that France's wartime past should be buried, he ar-

REQUEST PROHET.

HILLIE ,



EUROPEAN TOPICS

Crackdown on Petty Crime Pays, German Cities Hope

While figures on serious crimes in parts of Eastern Germany have soared, some German cities are cracking down hard on crimes as petiy as double-parking. In Hannover and Baden-Baden, repeat parking offenses can now bring in letrus. parking offenses can now bring jail terms. In Stuttgart, speeders are sometimes subjected to prying investigation — uni-formed police visit their work places and interview their neighbors. And in Berlin

and Hamburg, cars can be towed away within an hour of time expiring on the meter. The main reason, reports Der Spiegel, is that in hard times, cities have become more dependent on revenue from fines. But the crackdown has produced resentment among many law-abiding Germans, it adds.

Figures for serious crimes, meanwhile, are up drastically in Eastern Germany as much as 49 percent in Brandenburg state and 33 percent in Thiringen. But experts play the figures down: They cite the unreliability of Communist-era statistical bases and an increased trust in the notice meaning records are quicker to pe police, meaning people are quicker to report crimes.

Crime rates did fall in two big West German cities, by 5 percent in Bremen and 7 percent in Hamburg.

Around Europe

Sentences for rape in Italy are shockingly mild, says the weekly L'Espresso. As an example, it cites the recent case in Rome of a man charged with raping 10 women while on probation after admitting

to another rape weeks earlier.

The weekly blames a trend toward American-style plea bargaining since a pe-nal code reform in 1989: "The accused admits to the crime in exchange for a lesser sentence. The prosecutor accepts and that's the end of it." Though such bargain-ing was intended for lesser crimes, the magazine says, the effect has been to depenalize sexual violence. It notes that rapists risk life sentences in

Belgium and 20 years to life in France, compared to 3 to 10 years in Italy, or less. France has begun investing in wind-gen-

erated electricity, though in a modest way. Its first "wind farm" — five huge propellers mounted on 45-meter-high (150-foot) pylons, generating 2.2 megawatts of power has opened outside Port-la-Nouvelle, south of Narbonne. The state-subsidized installation appears to have a mainly symbolic role in nuclear-dependent France. Germany, Spain and Britain already pro-duce several hundred megawatts of windgenerated power each year, and Denmark has set an ambitious goal of 10 percent wind-generated energy by the end of the century. But environmentally friendly wind power has lost some of its appeal:

Many people find the towers, often locat-

ed in attractive settings, to be ugly and

Brian Knowlton

No Rush on Cabinet, Berlusconi Says

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches ROME - Italy's new deputies met Wednesday to form parliamentary groups as the expected next prime minister, Silvio Berlusindicated he would take his

time in putting together a govern-The 630 deputies and 315 senators gathered in the Montecitorio, which houses the Chamber of Deputies, and the Palazzo Madama, which houses the Senate, to form

their political groups and announce

LIST OF VACANT POSTS

On Thursday, the parliamentari-ans, 69 percent of whom are newcomers to the legislature, will elect four vice presidents, the final for-

who would lead them.

ing a new government can officially

The vice presidents will serve as deputies to the new speaker of the lower house, Irene Pivetti of the federalist Northern League, and the Senate speaker, Carlo Scognamiglio of Mr. Berluscom's Forza Italia party.

Once the elections are held, Pres-

ident Oscar Luigi Scalfaro will begin consultations late Thursday or Friday with political leaders on choosing the new prime minister, with little doubt that it will be Mr.

Berlusconi. But nearly a month after his Freedom Alliance swept general elections on March 27 and 28, Mr.

mality before the process of form- Berlusconi indicated that Italy would have to wait a while longer for a new government.

Mr. Berlusconi, who met for three hours Tuesday night with Northern League and National Alliance partners, said there should be no rush in choosing a govern-ment. The important thing, he said was to choose a "good team."

Mr. Berlusconi also said he hoped that "the prime minister designate will have full responsibili ity for choosing the government

"And I hope I can also count on ministers, men and women, from outside the majority," he said.

INTERNATIONAL RECRUITMENT

noisy.

Republic of Lebanon Council for Development and Reconstruction

VACANCIES ANNOUNCEMENT

The Council for Development and Reconstruction (CDR) needs to expand its team of professionals and is currently looking for planners, economists, engineers, architects, financial and accounting experts, computer specialists, lawyers, and personnel managers. Candidates wishing to join CDR should be Lebanese nationals for more than 10 years, be fully proficient in written, read and spoken Arabic and English and/or French languages, and possess an academic and professional profile compatible with the required specialties.

Typical qualifications and relevant experience requirements for the various vacancies are summarized below. CDR employment conditions allow in certain cases for academic qualifications slightly lower than required to be offset by longer relevant experience.

Interested candidates are required to fill out a standard CDR application form which they may collect at CDR Headquarters: Tallet-al-Serail, Central Beirut, (tel: 01-643980-3) or receive by fax (CDR fax Nos: 961-1-864494 or 1-212-4781622). Candidates must specify the reference number of the post they are interested in, and the job summary together with relevant information and instructions will be supplied with the application form.

All application forms duly filled out must be received at CDR Headquarters not later than May 31, 1994. Receipt of the forms will not be acknowledged by CDR. An initial short list of candidates will be compiled by CDR after careful examination of all applications. Short-listed candidates will then be contacted for a formal interview in Beirut, after which the final selection will be

Post	Ref. No.	Required degree (or equivalent)	Minimum years of relevant experience		
Technical Advisor	POI	Master engineering	10 years incl.7 in preparing/reviewing technical specs. & tender		
<u></u>			documents for works and consultancy contracts		
First Document Systems Specialist	PO2	Bachelor business administration (major: information systems)	6 years incl. 3 in computer systems assungement		
Deputy Head of Planning Division	PLI	PhD economics (analor: macrosconomics juck econometries)	9 years incl. 3 in managerial experience		
Senior Macroconomist	PL2	PhD economics (major : macrosconomics incl. econometrics)	7 years		
Senior Sectoral Planning Economist	PL3	PhD in economics or business administration	7 years incl. 5 in project planning, management & monitoring		
Senior Regional Planning Engineer	PL4	Master engineering management (MEM), or Master civil ongintering	B years		
		(major:arban sad/or regional/submaticant pleaning)			
Sculor Planacial Planaling Specialist	PL5	PhD economics or public administration (major: public lineace and/or	7 years		
	PL6	(Innacial planning) Master sconomics (major: macroeconomics incl. econometrics)	7 years		
Senior Sectoral Planning Economist			<u> </u>		
Senior Transport Planning Economist	PL7	Master economics	7 years transport economics & planning		
Senior Transport Pleasing Engineer	PLS	Bachelor civil engineer	7 years transport engineering & planning		
Senior Education Planning Specialist	PL9	Master education or educational administration	7 years educ. sector, mainly techn/vecat, educ. & training		
Senior Education Planning Specialist	PLIS	Master education or educational administration	7 years educ. sector, mainly university/higher education		
Sculer Public Realth Planning	PL11	Master public bealth	7 years health sector, public health planning & management		
Specialist	PL12	Master economics (mojor: development planning)	2 years sector sconomics & development planning		
First Development Planning Economist	PLL	Secretary (continued (colors on tendences beautiful)	2 years section produces in normalization burning		
First Regional Pleasing Economist	PLIS	Master economics (major: urban economics and/or regional/submational	2 years regional/submational planning & land we management		
		planning)			
First Planning Engineer	PL14	Bachelor civil engineering	2 years planning infrastructure projects		
First Education Planning Specialist	PL15	Master education or educational administration	2 years seint, sector, mainly techn_/vocat. educ. & training		
Senior Architect	PMI	Backelor architecture	7 years incl. 3 in senior expecity		
Senior Saultary Engineer	PM2	Backelor sanitary engineering, or Backelor civil engineering (stajor:	7 years incl. 3 in segior capacity		
		water, waste water & environment)			
Seafor Irrigation Engineer	PM3	Bacheler irrigation engineering, or Bachelor civil engineering (unjor- sails, irrigation & mechanisation)	7 years Incl. 3 in senior copecity		
Senior Egyirogenental Engineer	PM4	Buchelor environmental engineering, or Bachelor civil engineering (major:	7 years incl. 3 in senior capacity		
		revironmental & pollution control)			
Senior Englacer	PM5	Bachelor civil engineering (major: transport)	7 years incl. 3 in senior capacity		
Senior Engineer	PM6	Bachelor civil engineering (major: transport)	7 years roads and infrastructure projects, incl. 3 in senior capacity		
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Senjor Mechanical Engineer	PMB	Bacheler mechanical engineering	7 years transport & airport sector, incl. 3 in sector capacity		
Senior Electrical Engineer	PM9	Bachelor electrical engineering	7 years transport & airport sector, incl. 3 in sessior capacity		
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Senior Electrical Engineer	PM10	Bachelor electrical engineering	7 years power sector, incl. 3 in secior capacity		
Senior Telecommunications Engineer	PM11	Bachelor engineering (major: computer & communications)	7 years telecoms sector, incl. 3 in senior capacity		
		Backelor architecture	2 years		
First Architect			<u></u>		
First Eagineer	PM13	Bacheler civil engineering (major: transport)	2 years		
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	PM14	•	ĺ		
First Engineer	PM15	Bachelor civil engineering (major: structural engineering)	2 years in buildings construction & public works		
First Specialist (Technical Reporter)	PM16	Bachelor business administration, or Bachelor engineering	2 years + proficioncy in technical English/French		
First Coordinatien Engineer	PM17	Bachelor civil engineering	2 years construction infrastructure services		
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		Constitution of the Consti	II years incl. interpational experience		
Deputy Head of Finance Division		Qualified accommunit (CPA, CA or ACCA)			
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First Hardware Support Specialist	112	Technical degree (TS) hardware technologies	6 years computer hardware support		
First PC Network Specialist	ПЭ	Rechelor engineering (major: computer & communications)	2 years computer network administration		
		Bachelor engineering (major: computer & communications)	2 years systems analysis & programming		
First Analyst/Programmer	114	HELENOT SERVICE IN INCIDENCE COMPANIE OF COMMERCENIONS			
(3 posts)	to IT6				
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Senior Legal Specialist	AD2	Master law	7 years		
First Personnel Affairs Specialist		Bacheler public administration	6 years personnel affairs mentagement		
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(2 posts)	200d				
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Good Deal for South Africa

The deal struck on Tuesday in Pretoria has mercifully removed a hazardous roadblock to a democratic transition in South Africa. In return for face-saving concessions, Chief Mangosuthu Buthelezi and his Zulu-based Inkatha Freedom Party will now take part next week in the country's first election open to candidates and voters of all races. This substantially eases but does not eliminate the threat of further bloodshed, especially in Natal Province, the Zulu stronghold.

Chief Buthelezi had demanded but did not get a postponement of the April 26-28 vote. He did obtain a promise from President Frederik de Klerk and Nelson Mandela to preserve the legal position of the Zulu king. Goodwill Zwelithini, and to have foreign mediators consider some measure of future autonomy for KwaZulu, a tribal homeland that

legally disappears after the election.

South Africa's last white Parliament is expected to approve the needed changes in the interim constitution on Monday. This deal evidently was brokered by a Kenyan diplomat. Washington Okumu, who kept on working after better-known negotiators like Henry

Kissinger and Lord Carrington ended their. mediating efforts last week.

Barring surprises in the line print, the accord deserves Mr. Mandela's praise as "a leap forward for peace, reconciliation, nation-building and an inclusive election." Already poised to win an electoral landslide, Mr. Mandela's African National Congress can only gain from magnanimity to likely losers. With millions of black South Africans casting their first vote, the country's first democratic government deserves respite from ethnic strife. And for Chief Buthelezi, who longs to be viewed as something more than a tribal warlord, the deal opens the way to assuming a national role.

It is far from clear that any of the principals -Mr. de Klerk, Mr. Mandela or Chief Buthelezi - can contain his own violent fringes. But so much which is astonishing has already happened in South Africa that the world has grounds for hope. And because South Africans are so new to the ways of political compromise, the deal takes on even more symbolic importance. The pity is that it was not struck, as it might have been, months ago.

- THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Markets Misread the Fed

From the Federal Reserve Board's point of view, the markets' reaction to its tightening of credit is irrational. Its purpose is to brake. very lightly, the American economy's recent acceleration and ensure that there will be no significant rise in inflation. But the traders and investors in the markets, who say they are spooked by the possibility of returning inflation, have responded to these reassuring measures as though they intended just the opposite. Interest rates have leapt upward and stock prices have fallen.

The Federal Reserve's decision this week to tighten was its third since early February. and the reaction to each has been the same. One explanation is that, since no one can see any signs of inflation ahead, speculators may have concluded that the Federal Reserve must know something that they don't. But there is no hint of that. Another factor is, no doubt, a certain suspicion that eventually a Democratic president will succumb to the temptation to try to push up employment regardless of the costs in inflation. But the conduct of the White House and the Treasury during this sequence of tightening has been exemplary. They have been carefully neutral in their comments — unlike, for example, the Bush administration's Treasury

Department, which repeatedly and loudly needled the Federal Reserve.

This latest attack of market anxiety seems, fortunately, to have been both mild and brief. Stability has, for the present, returned, at least partly because of the bad news on Tuesday about trade figures. America's trade deficit in February, the government announced, turned out to be larger than the bond traders or most other people had expected. A rising trade deficit has the same effect on the economy as a tax increase. Both drain off purchasing power and tend to slow it down.

The administration hopes to keep the economy on the three-and-three track that it forecast at the start of the year - 3 percent growth and 3 percent inflation. But in early March the government's statisticians reported that in the last three months of 1933 the growth rate had reached a spectacular 7.5 percent a year (since revised downward a bit). Ever since then the financial houses have been haunted by the ghosts of inflation past. But during the winter the rate clearly dropped, and it seems to be back in the zone of safety. Perhaps the bond traders will now decide that on second thought they have bid interest rates

higher than circumstances really warrant. - THE WASHINGTON POST.

Beware of Gun Sweeps

The danger to public housing tenants in America from marauding drug gangs and rampant gunfire is so obvious and seemingly so intractable that normally sensible public officials are grasping at unconstitutional means to deal with it. The Chicago Housing Authority has resorted to wholesale police sweeps of entire apartment buildings. And now President Bill Clinton, in an otherwise sound program to increase public safety, offers a remedy of highly dubious constitutionality.

Two weeks ago, Judge Wayne Andersen in tional the Chicago sweeps - room-by-room weapons searches undertaken without search warrants or even probable cause to obtain warrants. A moderate Republican appointed by President George Bush, Judge Andersen agreed that the dangers to innocent citizens were real, but he rejected the authority's defense of urgent necessity. He noted that all of the sweeps occurred at least two days after violence broke out, and that even in an emer-

gency the searchers needed probable cause. One of the things that made this case fascinating and even poignant was that many tenants had intervened on the side of the Housing Authority. The judge observed that because the tenants were "apparently convinced by sad experience that the larger community will not provide normal law enforcement services to them," they were "prepared to forgo their own constitutional rights" against search and sei-zure. Any citizen can abandon just about any constitutional right if the waiver is truly voluntary. But the judge said this did not give the tenants or the Housing Authority the right "to suspend their neighbors' rights as well.

This was a courageous ruling, but Mr. Clinton, among others, seems to have missed the point. In a radio address on the subject of violence in public housing, he constructively

proposed faster funding from the Department of Housing and Urban Development for greater security in all public housing. He noted that the police were free to search open spaces and vacant apartments, places where more weapons are discovered than in sweeps of occupied apartments. Yet among his proposals was the highly suspect idea of requiring public housing leases to include a tenant's waiver of the very privacy rights that Judge Andersen ably vindicated — a standing consent to a warrantless search. What could be more coercive than an condition of shelter? It is hard to imagine a waiver provision in a lease form that an applicant could feel free to reject. Nor is it easy to imagine such a waiver surviving a constitution-

al challenge in Judge Andersen's courtroom. Mr. Clinton did not directly criticize Judge Andersen's ruling, but he gave no sign that he recognized its correctness. Instead, like others, he drew a false distinction between tenants' constitutional rights and what he called the rights of children "to walk to the corner without lear of gunfire" and other dangers.

He says his plan can serve as a national model for coping with urban terror. Insofar as it commits resources for tenant security and commends lawful enforcement techniques, it can set a strong example. The ACLU, which represented the plaintiffs against the Housing Authority, has been urging them for years. The tenant waiver, however, is a poor idea. Governments are clearly defaulting on their end of the social compact that should guard the safety of children and their parents in dangerous neighborhoods everywhere. But this maddeningly difficult challenge must be met by safeguarding what the constitution has long promised: the right to be secure from

government's intrusions as well. - THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Serious D-Day Remembrance

For the wartime generation, [D-day] was an undertaking [awaited] for three years of, at times, very dubious battle. Most of those who remember D-day can also remember the Battle of Britain, the Blitz, the disasters in Greece and Crete, the ignominy of Singapore, the slow, potential strangulation of the Battle of the Atlantic. The victory in Normandy was an extraordinary reversal of the tide of fortune. a genuine deliverance from the specter of defeat. D-day heightened suspense. All day, people

huddled around the wireless set, trying to catch any nuance of encouragement in the unchanging message: This morning, Allied navies, supported by strong Allied air forces, began landing Allied armies on the coast of France." It was the fear of a disaster that animated the British nation on June 6, 1944. Why should any of this be disguised from a generation which owes its immense personal freedom and, by any comparison, great material prosperity to the victory of the Second World War?

— John Keegan, commenting in The Daily Telegraph (Landon),



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Herald Tribune. Lift the Arms Embargo and Give Bosnians a Chance

WASHINGTON — Just last month, the United States presided at the creation of a new Bosnian Federation. Today it is presiding at its destruction. U.S. lack of resolve and loss of credibility make America an accomplice to a Serbian conquest, not the architect of a better settlement.

The peace process begun with hope in Washington is about to go to hell in Gorazde. In the face of fresh Serbian outrages against civilians and UN peacekeepers, President Bill Clinton has apparently chosen to steer a neutral course among the "warring parties" and avoid further NATO actions.

The results will be morally, politically and militarily indefensible, with disastrous consequences not just for Bosnia but for a stable, democratic Europe and the viability of NATO and the United Nations. Confronted with the complexities of war in

has simply retreated. It pursues negotiations at any price rather than creating the conditions for a workable peace agreement. Incredibly, Washington maintains the crip-

Bosnia and brazen Serbian violence, America

pling arms embargo against Bosnia even as it talks of easing the trade embargo against Yugoslavia. Everybody but the Serbs has fallen hostage to the U.S. peace process, because Washington did not back it with enough force to convince the Serbs that more war gives

them more pain than gain.

For two years, Bosnia has appealed for the means to defend itself. Instead, America gave it unenforced Security Council resolutions. unchecked genocide, impotent mediators, lecBy Jeane J. Kirkpatrick and Morton I. Abramowitz

tures on realpolitik, unsafe "safe havens," peacekeepers who can barely protect themselves, and now an unconsummated marriage

of force and diplomacy. Let America drop the pretense that it can

do better, or at least that it will. If it is unwilling to give the Bosnian Serbs (and Belgrade) an ultimatum to withdraw from their sieges or endure punishing air bombardment, then NATO and the United Nations should get out of the way and give the Bosnians the arms to fight for their own country and their own lives.

President Clinton, who has halfheartedly supported lifting the arms embargo, recently said it was not clear under international law whether it could be ended unilaterally. It can be. The embargo is inherently illegal and invalid with respect to Bosnia. The embargo was originally imposed on all

of former Yugoslavia in 1991. But Bosnia is now a United Nations member in its own right. fully entitled to defend itself against aggression under Article 51 of the UN Charter. Neither Bosnia nor anyone else is bound by an embargo that contravenes this fundamen-

tal precept of international law. Belgrade cer-

tainly has no compunctions about arming the Bosnian Serbs in violation of the embargo. The right to self-defense cannot be superseded by any UN resolution unless the Security Council itself undertakes to ensure international peace and order, a task that it has

utterly failed to fulfill in Bosnia.

The embargo is not just illegal. It has protected the Serbs' advantage in heavy weapons. It has enabled the Serbs to conquer 70 percent of sovereign Bosnian territory and drive 2 million people from their homes. And it flies in the face of UN resolutions authorizing "all necessary means" to ensure delivery of humanitarian relief and protect safe havens.

If the embargo cannot be removed by the Security Council because of Russia's veto, it must be removed by individual nations, starting with the United States. America's European allies may balk, but in the end they need to worry more about America deserting them than it needs to worry about them deserting it. Also misplaced are fears that unilaterally lifting the arms embargo for Bosnia would lead nations to abrogate the embargoes against Serbia or Iraq. The cases are not analogous. Belgrade and Baghdad are proven aggressors. Their self-defense is not an issue.

A U.S. move to lift the embargo and encourage other countries to do the same would be welcomed by an overwhelming majority in the United Nations. Indeed, a majority has gone on record against its validity. And now that Russia's diplomacy has failed with the Serbs, it would save Moscow the added embarrassment of a veto.

Granted, a phased withdrawal of UN forces under U.S. air cover and a steady arming of the Bosnians could make matters worse before they get better. But that is a price the Bosnians are willing to pay, and the United States should be no less willing. It would initially lead to more killing, but the killing has been going on for two years and

almost all the dead are innocent Muslims. It would put UN forces and humanitarian workers in jeopardy, but they are already in the Serbian cross hairs. Their alternative is to keep standing by, tabulating the carnage and

all in living color. Humanitarian aid from the West would still be necessary, but the new Bosnian-Croatian Federation would bear the brunt of ensuring the delivery of relief.

treating the casualties, while CNN records it

The armed Bosman forces might suffer some early reversals, but the federation will make it easier to deliver needed weapons. Bosnia should be given the chance to work out a better solution than acquiescing in its own destruction. The Bosnian army has will, discipline and manpower. If America lifts the arms embargo now, it gives the Bosnians a chance to do more than go down fighting. It gives them a lease on life and a basis on which to build a viable peace - a peace that they, not Americans, will have the means and the duty to keep.

Jeane J. Kirkpatrick, who was U.S. repre-sentative to the United Nations in the Reagan administration, is senior fellow at the American Enterprise Institute. Morton I. Abramowitz, a former U.S. assistant secretary of state for intelligence and research and ambassador to Turkey, is president of the Carnegie Endow-ment for International Peace. They contributed this comment to The New York Times.

The Bosnians' Cause Is Lost, but Croatia Might Still Be Saved

WASHINGTON — Depicted in diplomatic cables and news dispatches as psychopaths commanding a ragtag militia, the "generals" who lead Bosnia's Serbs have inflicted a severe embarrassment on the politicians who presume to lead the world. Mafia dons would not have stood for the dishonor and disrespect that the international

mats swallowed this week. "General" Ratko Mladic called the bluffs of Bill Clinton, Boris Yeltsin, Butros Butros Ghali and their aides on the battlefield of Gorazde. These Serbs have proved once again that they are despicable, bloodthirsty thugs. They are also the only players in the Bosnian tragedy who know what they want and how to get it.

community's presidents and diplo-

Paradoxically, the creeping Serbian victory in Bosnia could inflict greater immediate political damage on Mr. Yeltsin, Serbia's nominal ally, and on Mr. Butros Ghali than it does on the Western leaders who dragged the Russian president and the United Nations secretary-general into this conflict.

tune with public opinion and with conversations reportedly centered

By Jim Hoagland

the noninterventionist mood of the Pentagon by resisting significant U.S. on using air power to prevent the other UN-protected areas from Pentagon by resisting significant U.S. involvement in the Bosnian war. He clings to the rhetorical high ground by talking about lifting the arms embargo that penalizes Bosnia's Muslim government in its war with the Serbs. while refusing to adopt or outline a strategy that would give validity to

that alliance-straining step.

Such a strategy could be devised. But it requires making some tough choices, rather than letting wishful thinking and rhetoric dominate the American approach to Bosnia.

After the Serbs predictably reconded to last week's limited use of American air power around Gorazde by escalation, President Clinton countered by calling White House meetings to search for "new options" — thereby acknowledging that he had not thought through the probable battlefield consequences of the air raids before they occurred. He spent most of Tuesday clos-

eted with his principal foreign affairs advisers searching for a way to The American president stays in rescue American credibility. Their meeting the same fate as Gorazde.

The president is not managing this crisis in the same time frame in which it is occurring. He lets events determine where he will go. He deliberately builds time lags into his responses, as if hoping that events will narrow the admittedly unpleasant options he faces, or at least deflect criticism onto others.

For days before the climactic assault, the Serbs were known to be shifting artillery and other weapons out of the Sarajevo theater into the hills around the UN-declared "safe haven" of Gorazde. The U.S., UN and NATO response was to stand by and count on Russian diplomacy to save Gorazde. That was miscalculation. The Russians now acknowledge that they cannot deliver the Serbs to the negotiating table. Mr. Yeltsin thus appears ineffectual on the international scene and at home, where he is strongly criticized by extreme nationalists for letting the Serbs be

bombed in the first place.
His independent-minded Balkans

negotiator, Vitali Churkin, on Monday blistered the Serbs for systematically "lying" to him about their ac-tions in Gorazde: "The time for talking is over. The Bosnian Serbs must understand that by dealing with Russia they are dealing with a great power and not a banana republic But why should the Bosnian Serbs

understand that? They have just shown that they are dealing with great powers which do not have the resolve or unity of purpose to prevent Ratko Mladic from overrunning Gorazde, a town of 30,000 refugees that the United Nations has solemnly declared to be under its protection.

In the Bosnian war, the "great powers" are not so great. The citizens of a large country should worry when their diplomats feel compelled to insist that they do not live in a banana republic. Mr. Churkin's defensive declaration contains a kernel of admission that Russians will not miss.

Russian-U.S. cooperation, already under strain, is likely to suffer significant new damage if the Bosnian endgame continues in this manner. Moscow and Washington are already blaming each other for the failure in

cism if the Bosnian debacle deepens. Avoiding such damage should be a priority of the Clinton administration. That argues for joining the Europeans in a realpolitik solution of accepting the Serbian victory in Bosnia and shutting this war down now. That in turn means dropping the smoke screen talk of lifting the arms embargo, while negotiating the best surrender terms possible for the vanquished Bosnian Muslims.

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Arming the Muslims now is a lost cause. There is an alternative to surrender. Once the fighting in Bosnia dies down it is certain to resume in the Serbian-held portions of Croatia. Lifting the embargo, or simply ignoring it, makes sense only if America is ready to start arming Croatia to fight the Serbs in a war to the finish.

The Croatia option is a bloody route that will certainly drive the Russians into bitter opposition to American policy. The only thing I can think of that would be worse would be continuing the present confused policies that seem to be based on spreading false hopes and meaningless promises to get the administration through the next news cycle.

Shades of the Bay of Pigs, With the U.S. Congress Out to Lunch

WASHINGTON - The slovenly, lethal improvisation of U.S. policy regarding the Balkan civil war has made America morally complicit in carnage while it remains politi-cally impotent and militarily inconsequential. This wreckage of feeble intentions may at least demolish the notion that the United Nations can be a surrogate for U.S. selfdetermination, or a repository for U.S. sover-

eignty, or a substitute for a U.S. president, The United Nations' fatuous proclamation of "safe havens" is mere diplomatic noise. Many cruelties have been inflicted on Bosni-ans, whose misfortune it is to be in the path of the creation of "Greater Serbia." Among those cruelties is the United Nations' pretense that it can play a role for which it is incurably unsuited, that of peacemaker. There will be no peace until Serbia's appetite for conquest has been slaked, or until Serbia's victims have arms sufficient to produce stalemate.

When President George Bush was asked why the arms embargo should not be lifted so that Serbia's victims could defend themselves or die resisting, he flippantly replied that the trouble in the Balkans was not an insufficiency of weapons. Nor, in the same way, was that By George F. Will

the trouble when Germany crushed the Jewish rising in the Warsaw ghetto. Mr. Bush's secretary of state, James Baker,

said of the Balkan civil war that "we don't have a dog in that fight." But America now is a bewildered dog in that fight, although it denies that it is in it and continues to defer to those who hold its leash and pull it deeper in. A Japanese diplomat named Akashi, repre-

senting an Egyptian civil servant named Bu-tros Ghali who is hired by the governments represented in the United Nations, decided, with a British general named Rose, that U.S. aircraft assigned to NATO would drop a few bombs on inconsequential targets. The investment of U.S. prestige was inversely proportional to the force involved, and the exercise was of a fecklessness not seen since the Bay of

Pigs. Where, one wonders, is Congress?

During the Cold War, the presidency acquired a constitutionally anomalous independence regarding foreign policy, but Congress constantly skirmished with presidents about involvement in decisions about uses of force. Now that the hair-trigger U.S.-Soviet standoff has passed, Congress could prudently, and in accord with constitutional assumptions, become more assertive.

This president does not disguise the fact that he would rather be, and usually is, thinking of things other than foreign policy. His lack of interest has translated into a casual willingness for U.S. force, military and moral, to be tangled up in lines of authority (Akashi, Butros Ghali, Rose) resembling linguine. His desire to keep America distant from a

civil war - a war that it might not be able to influence without an investment of force and prestige disproportionate to its interests — is defensible. But his indefensible pretense that America must be a mere partner of that moral cipher, the United Nations, which pretends to represent that political fiction called "the world community," is producing the entanglement that the president wants to avoid.

Ejup Ganic, Bosnia's vice president, says to Americans. "You have to reverse the results of ethnic cleansing if you want a stable peace." Otherwise "you might send your troops one day to keep results of ethnic cleansing." If the United States is called upon to keep its promise

to send thousands of soldiers for "peacekeeping," the United States will indeed wind up ratifying the results of Serbia's war crimes.

Enforcing a peace produced by Serbian brutality is unappetizing; doing what Bosnia's government wants is unthinkable. Mr. Ganic says that until land seized by Serbia is returned to Serbia's victims, his government cannot sign a peace pact. Asked if he was asking NATO to reverse Serbian conquests" because his government lacks sufficient military force to do so. he says: "You took that force from us because you introduce an arm embargo on Bosnia; you put our hands tied and you create this outcome. Either reverse the outcome or give us weapons we can do by ourself."

If U.S. forces someday participate in patrol-ling a partitioned Bosnia, the lines of partition should reflect some results of armed Bosnian self-defense rather than merely the satiation of Serbia's appetite for conquest over people whose crippled capacity for self-defense is a casualty of a lunatic notion of "evenhandedness" that only the United Nations could consider just and only a president in full flight from responsibility could cling to.

Washington Post Writers Group.

Look to Africa's Precolonial Past for Hope to Escape the Present

T ONDON -- In the year 1879, at about four o'clock on a tropical afternoon, a Scottish botanist reached the outskirts of a village in an unknown East African region far from the coast, and "boldly marched in." He had little or no idea of what awaited him, but had just celebrated his 22d birthday and was full of confidence. Young enough to shake off fears of peril, he was, at any rate, aware of his own ignorance --- more than could be said of many such explorers.

James Thomson was prepared for surprises. He was given them. They were not of a kind to match East Africa's tough and turbulent reputa-tion. The infamous East Coast slave trade was scarcely ended, and what he

could expect was misery and mayhem.
"The scene that opened before me," he recalled a couple of years later, "I beheld with astonishment: It seemed a perfect Arcadia."

Amid "a magnificent grove of ba-nanas," he found handsome village huts arranged within the shade of immense sycamores, while everywhere about them "all seeds, garbage and things unsightly" had been carefully cleared away. The village people were resting after their day's work, enjoying a siesta and gossip before their evening meal, utterly naked as God had made them but "unconscious of any want, and apparently fearing no danger."

They made him welcome. Thomson traveled far but found no reason to unsay these opinions of a place and people a few hundred miles south of today's bedeviled Rwanda and Burundi, where tens of thousands are said to have been killed after the two countries' leaders died in an airplane crash.

Were his opinions those of permissible but unreliable exaggeration? The odd thing is that in the East African interior of those times, beyond and outside the devilish reach of the slaving caravans from the coast, Thomson's opinions would not By Basil Davidson

have sounded strange to other longdistance wanderers. Indeed, they would have fit with their own. Modern historians, looking back before the slave trade and the colonial

dispossessions, have not found Areadia. But neither have they found anything like the hell on earth that enupts and burns across so much of Africa today. That old Africa had built a world of tolerance and compromise. If this remains hard to believe, con-

The Tutsi and the Hutu shared life together, depended upon one another, and upheld beliefs in a valued coexistence.

sider only the case of the kingdoms of Rwanda and Burundi lying not far north of Thomson's route. We have no worthwhile external descriptions before the 1890s, and few until the early 1950s. But then came a notable harvest of hardheaded information on the nature of these kingdoms before the colonial dispossessions.

Ethnographers well-respected in gether, and over a long period. These ethnographers were working

in the midst of a remarkable reassess

ment of historical Africa that got into

its stride after World War II and the

onset of decolonization. The task they

their time and place, older than Thomson and infinitely better prepared in their scholarship, described communities of stability and good sense, equipped with laws and customs such that the peoples of these kingdoms, the Tutsi and the Hutu, had been able to live peacefully toso fruitfully undertook meant quarrying for dates and sequences, but, more important, they were concerned with the inward and innate process of this unresearched history. They wanted to understand Africa's cultures in their

conceptual and aesthetic dimensions. This has been an enterprise with many and large enlightenments to its credit, even if the world at large has still to come to terms with its ins In projecting their findings, the histo-rians have had one great difficulty: that of steering between the Scylla of being suspected of spinning fairy tales, and the Charybdis of writing with such difficulty — admittedly on difficult matters — as to be unreadable or, at any rate, unread. Admirably often, however, they have brought their cargoes of unfamiliar

knowledge safely into port. Perhaps healthily, skepticism on all this stays vividly alive. It seems to be hard even for sympathetic readers to accept that the influence of centuries of African precolonial develop-ment, political or social or aesthetic, must have a therapeutic value for the solving of present ills. Yet, the evi-

dence goes in that sense. On the crucial issue of controls on the abuse of power, for example, or on the efficacy of systems of conciliation between neighboring peoples, the experience of the African past does indeed, and repeatedly, point to atti-tudes and concepts, and even to instrumentalities, that may usefully apply in the ferocious conflicts of today.

A frequently heard reply to this is that there were, in fact, no such concepts and principles outside the reach of heated imagination, or else, at best, that those old ways of reconciliation were no more than rustic folklore. And yet today, there are the examples of Rwanda and Burundi, as described by our ethnographers of long years ago. What they made perfectly clear

was that the twin peoples of these now ravaged countries, the Hutu and the Tutsi, did in fact achieve, centuries before any European arrival, the development of an effective system of mutual rights and duties, and one that long stayed intact.

Today, after some 90 years of colonial dictatorship and postcolonial confusion, all that well-tried tolerance seems entirely swept away, its old structures unrecoverable and its old social and artistic amenities banished from the scene, while years may pass before current passions of hatred are assuaged. The certain fact is that it was not so in precolonial times. With no more than the frailties and

abrasions of everyday experience,

these two peoples lived together in cultures of a flexible amity such as can be barely imagined now.

In that past, however simple in its material capacities, the Tutsi and the Hutu shared life together, depended upon one another, intermarried with each other, and upheld beliefs in a valued coexistence. How and why they were able to do this, and by means of what ideas and beliefs, must surely compose a body of knowledge that may inspire new hope in the miseries of now.

The writer's most recent book on African history is "The Search for Africa." He contributed this comment to

the Los Angeles Times.

IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1894: Dynamite in Spain

MADRID - The Madrid press publishes this morning [April 20] alarming reports of the existence of a large store of dynamite in the centre of the city of Bilbao. The telegrams received by the authorities, however, diminish the importance of the matter. Steps will be taken to prevent explosives being stored in inhabited centres.

1919: German Insolence

PARIS - Germany does not seem to be convinced yet that she cannot continue to play with the Allies with impunity. After endeavoring to wriggle out of her engagements entered into at Spa concerning the transport of General Haller's troops to Poland; after intimating that she would refuse to sign this or that clause of the Preliminary Treaty, her Government has launched an insolent message which, being interpreted, means that instead of proper plenipotentiaries, she would send mere functionaries to

Versailles to take delivery of the Treaty and take it back to Weimar. The Allies will naturally refuse to accept any such proposition.

1944: A Jew's Ordeal ODESSA - [From our New York

edition:] I know of no man in Odessa or anywhere else in Russia, who has had such extraordinary experiences during enemy occupation of a city as Robert Kantorowitch, a forty-threeyear-old Jewish engineer. On Oct. 23, 1941, a week after Odessa was occilpied, he and four other Jews were marched along to be hanged. Jews had to build the gallows for this hanging, and had to slip the noose over their condemned brethren. The families of the condemned were obliged to witness the execution. A Romanian officer in charge of the execution surveyed Robert at length and said: "Let the engineer live. He'll work for us." After the death of the others. the Romanians demanded that the onlookers appland and shout "Hurrah!"

William Mired

O P I N I O

Toward a Compromise That Increases Japanese Imports

T OKYO — After Prime Minister Morihiro Hosokawa's summit meeting with President Bill Clinton on Feb. 11, the newspapers had headlines like "Talks Break Down," "Negotiations Fail," even "Japan Said 'No' to U.S." On reading these, I could not help feeling extremely disappointed, because since last year both governments had been appoint toward a compromise. ments had been groping toward a compromise—
a process that continued with this month's release
by Japan of a new outline of sweeping reforms.
How will the two countries define their rela-

tionship in the future? Is it possible that we are heading toward future confrontation and eventual collision? It would be a mistake to look at things that pessimistically. As long as conscientious efforts continue to be made to put bilateral relations on an even keel, we won't have any reason to feel alarmed.

Although the difficult circumstances both in Japan and abroad constrain our options. I believe that, with careful examination, what Japan should do becomes readily apparent.

First, we have to get rid of the idea of a dogmatic Japan saying "no," and avoid an arrogant approach toward America. The Japanese government was right in making clear that it could not accept "numerical targets." However, the United States is not the only country asking Japan to open up its markets. If Japan starts saying "no" all the time, it will be headed toward isolation.

Secondly, it is clear that any solution must lie in Japan's initiative in reducing the economic imbalance. Japan has already begun to move forward with the release of the highly detailed "Outline of External Economic Reform Measures." These measures include domestic demand-led economic management and further improvements to the market mechanism centering on deregulation, as

By Nobuo Matsunaga

surplus. It remains for Japan to implement these measures effectively and resolutely.

My third point is that we have to grasp the real

reason why a compromise was not reached in February. There appears to be a common view that the Japanese-U.S. talks ended in failure because the American side insisted on "numerical targets," or, more precisely, "objective criteria." But I believe that what interested the American side most was expansion of domestic demand in Japan, which would lead to a more vigorous economy and a more vigorous market, in turn allowing many more imports into Japan.

An initial Japanese government package to stimulate the economy, including a "one-year tax reduction," regrettably did not meet with American appreciation. However, we hope to see a more positive response as the new and ambitious men sures, including tax reform toward domestic demand-led economic management, continue to be

finished out and implemented.

In addition, we should take into account the situation in the United States. One part of American society is in the mood to bash Japan. This group's protectionism and isolationism are expressed in calls for sanctions and a stronger yen in Congress, the administration and American industry. But this is certainly not a majority opinion. In visiting the United States, I have found that the average American feels no animosity toward Japan or Japanese people; rather, the general feeling is one of broad-minded goodwill. At this delicate time, we must be extremely

prudent. The American government is putting an enormous political stake on health care reform. well as improvement of procedures for government procurement, and they express Japan's resolve to achieve a reduction of the current account

United States when we look at the revival of Super 301 trade legislation.
Having now outlined Japan's external econom-

ic reform measures, we can ask what Japan should do next. First of all, with regard to measures to stimulate the economy, the Japanese government must brush away the negative repercussions of the "one-year tax reduction" with a political declaration stating clearly a tax cut for at least three consecutive years. Ideally, such a declaration would implement a permanent individual income tax reduction, in keeping with the intention expressed in the recent measures.

Such a statement should not be bureaucratic or pedantic, but full of political vigor and charisma. Furthermore, advance implementation of the current economic reform measures should be made in a truly effective and transparent way.

Secondly, beginning with the framework of the recently announced "Government Actions for Import Promotion" in fiscal year 1994, the Japanese government should draw up and announce concrete import plans envisaging government procurement of foreign goods, as objective criteria with which to measure effects on imports. The government should also consider further government support to encourage talks between private enterprises to address the difficult problem of importing automobiles and auto parts.

Thirdly, we must address a more basic problem: the need for decisive policies that increase imports. Moving beyond the 1994 "Government Actions for Import Promotion," current tax deduction measures to facilitate imports should be drastically expanded. In addition, the government should an-nounce a new strategy aimed at increasing imports, with results projected for the next few years. Such import-promotion measures should be applied on a worldwide basis. We may thus even aim at a 50 percent reduction in our trade surplus. Such in-

creased imports, combined with economic recov-

ery, would also lead to higher living standards. And fourthly, there is the question of deregulation. In the past, government explanations on deregulatory policy have tended to be vague when actually realized, leading to wide dissatisfaction and criticism. Since deregulation is an important pillar of trade talks between the two governments, the decisions in the current package - including the work to be done for a fast-track package in the sectors of real estate and land; information and telecommunications; distribution and flow of goods; licenses, approvals and inspection stan-

of misunderstanding or criticism. In concluding, I have two suggestions. One concerns ambitious steps to deregulate and improve the tax-deduction system that encourages private contributions. To be frank, Japan could earn a great deal from the American tax-deduction system, which is very effective in helping industrial transformation and improvement of

lards; and finance, securities and insurance -

should be implemented so as to avoid any chance

the distribution system. The other suggestion is to consider the possibility of transferring Japan's capital out of Tokyo. Historically, every few centuries or so the Japa-nese capital has been moved. Since the greatest impediment to Japan's internationalization is price differentials, centering on the exorbitant price of land, I believe that if Japan wishes to continue to develop further within the global community, moving the capital out of Tokyo seems to be unavoidable. Such a huge, publicfinanced undertaking would also be an unprecedented stimulus to the economy.

The writer, a former ambassador to the United States, is president of the Japan Institute of International Affairs; he was a senior member of Japan's delegation at the recent GATT signing in Marrakesh. He contributed this comment to the Herald Tribune.

Spare the Contempt, Please, For Suicide Is Not Painless

By Anna Quindlen

N EW YORK — It was not surprisning, watching "60 Minutes" on Sunday, to learn that Andy Rooney had never heard of Kurt Cobain or the band Nirvana. It was not surprising that Mr. Rooney, who has made a career as a camera-friendly curmudgeon, took issue with ripped jeans and was

perplexed by grunge.

And it was not even surprising that, speaking of Mr. Cobain's suicide at the age of 27, Mr. Rooney brought to the issue of youthful despair a mixture of sarcasm and contempt. After all, that has long been the attitude their elders have brought to the pain of those far

MEANWHILE

younger than they: in Mr. Rooney's words, "What would all these young people be doing if they had real prob-lems like a Depression, World War 11

No, not surprising, but worth noting because in 1994 that sort of attitude is as dated and foolish as believing that cancer is contagious.

Suicide remains the great mystery. Often we can never know precisely why: why, for Vincent Foster, one day became more unendurable than the ones before, why Kurt Cobain balked at one last sunset. Some people kill themselves because they have troubles they cannot surmount; others are already sick and do not want to get any sicker. Many are

sentatives more carefully, and then brief

and prepare them - and their families

-more thoroughly before sending them

abroad. We cannot impose American

Michael Fay is being punished, to put

bluntly, to serve as an example. Critics

FAITH M. TOWLE.

Morges, Switzerland.

standards on other cultures.

old; some are young. Of those last, we are fond of saying that they had their whole lives ahead of them.

"A lot of people would like to have the years left that he threw away," Mr. Roorey said of Kurt Cobain. He went on to ridicule the young, many of whom found enlightenment of a kind through Nirvana's music. "What's all this nonsense about how terrible life is?" he seed about how terrible life is?" he asked.

Speaking rhetorically to a young woman who had wept at the suicide, he added, "I'd love to relieve the pain you're going through by switching my, age for yours."
I wouldn't be 17 again on

a bet. I have known a number of young. women of about that age who seemingly, had everything to live for and yet who, somehow wanted to die. Or perhaps not. to die so much as to rest. You could lecture them about their future and their good health and fine homes and nice schools, and they would understand the rightness of the position but not, for the life of them, feel it in their souls. They would tell you that they felt always as if they carried a backpack full of bricks.' And some of them can figure out only

one way to put that pack down.
Why would I tax those young women
with the foolishness of their feelings and
lord over them the lessons I have learned? Why would anyone facetiously advise them and their counterparts, as Mr. Rooney did, to wipe the tears from your eyes, dear? What they feel is real. I cannot understand why this is the one kind of pain we want to deny or denigrate, or why we would imagine that the-young are immune to it any more than they are immune to AJDS or pneumonia. In Newsweek, William Styron wrote: of an evening with friends some years ago that passed uneventfully for all but him; he remembers it vividly because between pasta and conversation he obsessed about killing himself.

He writes of "a pain that is all but indescribable, and therefore to everyone but the sufferer almost meaningless. That pain was not ameliorated by his best-selling books or his Pulitzer Prize. Good fortune does not preclude inner darkness, whether the good fortune of

youth or of accomplishment.
Mr. Rooney said Mr. Cobain's suicide made him angry. It makes me angry, too. not because I want his wasted years such things are not transferable - but because Mr. Cobain had a 2-year-old daughter who will grow up fatherless. Suicide often seems selfish and senseless to the survivors. It often feels inevitable and necessary to its practitioners. It is a waste, but not an indulgence.

"Why?" people say afterward. Mr. Styron's dinner companions noticed nothing amiss the night he remembers as black as a hole. He had hidden the pain well. Young people who feel an inner agony, in Mr. Styron's words, as "exqui-site as any imaginable physical pain," often do not reveal themselves because they suspect that some adult will scoff and say that what they feel is "nonsense," that they have no "real problems." Sunday evening, some adult did just that, and on national television too.

The New York Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Singapore: Crime, Punishment and More

Regarding "Singapore's Assertion of a Right to Torture Is Intolerable" (Opinion, April 8) by William Safire:

Singapore is not a dictatorship and does not have a "dictator." Nor is it a "lawless state." Michael Fay, the 18year-old American convicted of vandalizing cars, was sentenced in accordance with the written law of Singapore.

JERRY PURSLEY. Singapore.

Regarding "Some Sense in the Singapure Approach" (Opinion, April 9) by Charles Krauthammer:

I applaud Mr. Krauthammer's article. I had started this letter as a response to William Safire's ignorant and short-sighted views of Singapore's justice sys-tem, but Charles Krauthammer has done the job for me.

The United States has nothing to teach Singapore about criminal justice, and judging by the way things are going. I don't think it ever will. Asking Singa-pore to listen to the United States on this matter is like asking Nancy Kerrigan to allow Tonya Harding to give her a

> JONATHAN P. TAYLOR. Orlando, Florida.

Say it ain't so. Bill! Please, Mr. Safire, tell us, your admirers in readership land. that someone hijacked your byline. Whupping a vandal six times does not meet any reasonable person's definition of "torture." It is punishment, and in this case it is much better than jail time. Judging from the furor in the press, it seems to send a message, too.

JAMES L. KIRTLEY Jr.

William Safire criticizes caning as the fruit of Singapore's authoritarian society, yet he defends America's death penalty. Nothing is more anti-democratic than capital punishment, the use of which embodies the fascist idea that the state is all, and all-powerful.

Charles Krauthammer writes that punishment is most effective when it is swift and sure." Assuming that he means effective at deterring criminals, I believe that he is more wrong than right. Com-mon sense and experience tell us that what deters criminals is not severe pun-ishment but the certainty of being caught and convicted — and sentenced to a reasonable punishment.

Public hangings for petty theft in 18th century London did not deter pickpockets from working the crowd of execution-watchers, because police work then was shoddy; whereas in efficient police states like Nazi Germany, Communist Czechoslovakia or today's Singapore where anyone could become an "outlaw" at the drop of a hat - even puny public acts of unorthodoxy are resisted. because people know that the police have almost unlimited powers of investi-

> CHRISTOPHER HOUSTON. Milan.

America is in no position to lecture other countries on the use of cruel and unusual punishment so long as it enthusiastically embraces the death penalty. If caning is considered a form of torture, "an act of savagery as old as civiliza-tion." how would William Salire describe state-sanctioned executions? As long-term cellular interruption?

LARRY SHAPIRO. Calgary, Alberta.

While the U.S. public and media have been consumed by concern with Michael Fay's caning sentence in Singapore, the U.S. Congress has just voted to add 63 offenses to the two that are already punishable by death under federal law. American lawmakers have thus approved a greatly increased use of a barbaric practice in the absence of any real public discussion. How easy it is to focus with a chauvinistic eye on a relatively minor incident in a distant land while ignoring a major legal and moral issue at home.

ALAN KENNEDY. Caning as a punishment is not a new

or novel practice in Singapore. It has been carried out since colonial times. Yet before the present case there was no protest from the U.S. government or the American press. What sets Michael Fay apart from those who have been caned before him? It is not the crime; Singaporeans have been caned for vandalism in the past. The difference is that he is American and he is white. LOW SOON HENG.

Singapore,

It is my perception that the United States would not have cared much about tem had it not been for the fact that American buttocks are being threatened. It does seem that some buttocks are more equal than others.

F. H. LOH. Clermont-Ferrand, France.

William Safire casts the Singapore caning in terms of a "lawless" state's perpetration of a criminal act of torture. Vandals are placed alongside rape victims and Kurdish patriots, and defended in the same terms. Somehow the differences are lost on Mr. Safire.

The hollow call for diplomatic and economic sanctions against Singapore has a mysterious motivation. I don't believe that states which stone adulterers or take a limb or two off thieves have ever faced Mr. Safire's ire.

> KENNETH WILLIAMS. Oxford, England.

While reporters and columnists be-moan the severity of Michael Fay's sentence, none has addressed the punishment Michael has already experienced. Coming from a broken family, he has already been psychically punished.

I read that Kurt Cobain, the rock star who recently shot himself, had a relatively happy childhood until his parents were divorced when he was 8 years old and he was subsequently shuttled back and forth between relatives.

Michael Fay's parents and stepparents will share his pain and scarring for the rest of their lives. Ironically, this pain may help them to mend the wound that existed in their lives even before be was sentenced to be caned. JEANETTE F. HUBER.

Ah, the invisible scars a child collects.

Kinsale, Ireland.

This is a worst-case "ugly American" scenario. Acts that are anti-social and unacceptable (not to mention illegal) in every culture are even more hemous when committed by an American in a foreign country, for then the behavior reflects on Americans in general. Like it or not, all Americans who live in foreign countries are "ambassadors" for the United States, for better or worse. International companies and organi-

zations should try to select their repre-



will say this is a violation of individual rights. But which countries punish with no view to deter? Certainly America is as guilty of this as is Singapore. Our punishments may seem harsher, but our crime rates are lower. So if you think we have no justification for punishing Michael Fay, first take the beam out of your own eye. LEONG CHING CHING.

A plea for clemency in the case of the misunderstood young Mr. Fay is not necessary. All you need do is pass the

> ALAN DAVID SHEAN. Dun, France.

There is one good reason for Sing pore to grant clemency to Michael Fay. and to do so in a way that preserves Singapore's "face": Keep the jail term and fine and waive the caning, on the simple ground that if Mr. Fay is caned he will become a cause célèbre in America, and thus, doubtless, a millionaire from the sale of book and movie rights. Michael Fay does not deserve all these gifts from the Singapore government. Let him serve time in jail and pay a fine - and then let him fade into obscurity. GEORGE FORRAL

Letters intended for publication should be addressed "Letters to the Editor" and contain the writer's signature, name and full address. Letters should be brief and are subject to editing. We cannot be responsible for the return of unsolicited manuscripts.

BOOKS

LETHAL PASSAGE: How the Travels of a Single Handgun Expose the Roots of America's Gun Law Crisis By Erik Larson, \$272 pages, \$21.

Reviewed by John Schwartz

WHEN Nicholas Elliot shot up two of his high school teachers at the Atlantic Shores Christian School in Virginia Beach, Virginia, in December 1992, the story didn't get a lot of media play outside of get a lot of the transport of the immediate area. The everyday tragedy — just another killing, after all — made Page B6 of The Washington Post.

The sad, stupid story of how 15year-old Nicholas Elliot was able to purchase the awesomely lethal Co-bray M-11/9 (a semiautomatic pistol capable of shooting a 32-bullet clip in seconds) becomes the narrative that propels Erik Larson's "Lethal Passage." A real hit with crooks and kooks, the Cobray, its manufacturers bragged in ads.

"made the Eighties roar."
Nicholas Elliot's story is compelling. He was one of a few black students at Atlantic Shores; his mother, a nurse, had enrolled him there hoping that her son would get Special attention for his dysaction order, they put pressure on their North would understand the pur-

good-natured, if shy. They were impressed by his deep and detailed love of firearms: He'd thumb through Guns and Ammo magazine at lunch, and had decorated his locker with glossy ads for hot guns. Some of the Atlantic Shores kids picked on Nicholas, especially one bully who seemed to constantly taunt him with racial epithets and slap him around.

By Alan Truscott

WINNERS of major titles usually have solid partnerships

backed by years of discussion and

practice, but the Open Pairs com-

petition that took place at the

American Contract Bridge

League's Spring Nationals repre-

Allan Falk of Okemos, Michi-

gan, and Lloyd Arvedon of Med-ford, Massachusetts, formed an im-

promptu partnership shortly

before play began, and they surged to victory in the two final sessions. The winners of the North Ameri-

can Open Pairs, Ken Schutze and

were aided by the diagramed deal

Jim Griffin, both of Austin, Texas,

suaded an older cousin to drive him er teacher tackled him. to a shop, Guns Unlimited, and buy the Cobray, slipping the cash to him just a few feet from the store clerk. Nicholas took his new toy to

BRIDGE

the belief that his side could not

make a slam, but South's contract

The opening club lead was won in dummy with the ace, and South

immediately surrendered a diamond trick. The defense could take

a club trick, but South took the

O Anigua

Argentina Azstralia

Australia

△ Barbados

† Reigiona Belize (Hotel)

√Bermuda

Rafivia

Brazil

Belize HIT PARTS

was unbeatable.

In the tangle of trials that fol-lowed, Nicholas went to prison, as did the cousin who falsely regisschool to hunt down his enemy and tered the gun as his own. The fam-fatally shot a teacher, Karen Far-ily of Karen Farley won a land-ley, seriously wounded another mark \$100,000 negligence suring that the companies that teacher, Sam Marino, and terror-judgment against Guns Unlimited make and distribute booze, cigatered the gun as his own. The fam-

grab the first trump lead and play a

▲ K 10 9 7 3

heart to defeat the slam.

Nicholas was too young to buy a ized a classroom of 10th-graders for participating in the purchase gun legally himself. Instead, he per- before the gun jammed and anoth- characte.

Larson offers a sharp critique of America's approach to firearms regulation. The Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms, for exam-

ple, "is a bastard agency to which

rettes and guns - together the nation's most prolific killers - pay their taxes and operate within a set of rules designed not to prevent the killing, but to keep it honest." The federal form that gun buyers must sign, Larson writes, asks whether the buyer has a criminal record or history of mental illness: "the law asks those people who arguably have the greatest motive to lie about their backgrounds to step forward just this once and come clean, even though doing so will automatically void the purchase

make." Larson observes that the irony "would be comical if not for When the story stays focused on Nicholas, the book comes alive. When Larson goes over the much-trod ground of the history of gun control and the patchwork of laws

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they had felt so compelled to

 Clive Crook, art director of German Elle magazine, has just finished "Paper Tigers" by Nicho-

las Coleridge.
"This book is just wonderful, a great read. There is a sharp insight mto the roles and philosophy of all the major media players in the world, from New York and London, to the Pacific Rim, India and Turkey."

just tackle it over and over again:

Take Robert Sherrill's acerbic 1973

classic, "The Saturday Night Spe-

cial." It's all there: the absurd laws,

the chilling anecdotes describing

unnecessary deaths, the awful sta-

tistics and the deeper questions

about whether gnn lust is an indeli-

ble part of the American character.

Yet while Larson earnestly wrings

his hands, Sherrill takes on guns

with a vituperative sarcasm that

In Sherrill's book, the best esti-

mate of annual gun fatalities was

makes his book so lively it seems to

vibrate in your hands.

(John Brunton, IHT)



about guns, and myriad authors early 1970s. In the intervening 21 years, technological progress has brought us semigutomatic pistols that cost less than a decent television; semiautomatics can fire off bullets as quickly as the shooter can squeeze the trigger. The result: Crime regularly spills well beyond its internecine boundaries, and the United States becomes a nation of innocent bystanders, waiting for the random bullet that has some one's name on it.

The reason anti-gun authors keep writing the same book is that we haven't gotten the message and carried out meaningful reforms in our gun laws. If we did, talented writers could move on to other issues. That's one more incentive to try. John Schwartz is on the staff of

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comes another book about guns.

20,000; by the time Larson gets to the issue, the number has jumped that do little to protect us from guns or crime, however, his work beto 30,000. Sherrill's book warned us There is really only one book

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SCIENCE

The Truth About Beans

By Russ Parsons Los Angeles Times Service

OS ANGELES — There is no getting around it — beans cause flatulence. The legree to which different beans affect different people varies, but the truth is inescapable. And there seems to be little a cook can

Whether to soak beans prior to cooking or not is simply a culinary question," said Gregory Gray, who has been studying beans for 10 years at the U.S. Department of Agriculture's Western Re-gional Research lab in Albany, California. "It may shorten the cooking time, but other than that, there's no effect [on flatulence]."

Louis B. Rockland, who has been studying beans even longer — at Albany and now at his own research firm, Food Tech Research in Placentia, California, concurs. "There are lots of old wives" tales [about reducing flatulence] - people use bicarbonate of soda, ginger, sulfur, castor oil . . . But there's no evidence that any of them - including soaking - work effectively.

The problem with beans is well-documented. At its root are two factors. First, beans are high in fiber, which most Americans do not eat much of and which can cause flatulence. Second, beans contain complex sugars called alpha-galactosides. The human body does not produce enzymes to digest these sugars. Mainly raffinose and stachyose, they pass through the stomach undigested until they reach the large intestine. There they ferment, producing gases — hydrogen, carbon di-

oxide and — in some people — methane.

It was thought that soaking beans in cold water leached these sugars out of the bean. Throw away the water and you throw away the gas - it has a simple appeal. Unfortunately, it isn't true. These sugars are part of what the bean uses for nourishment as it grows into a plant, and the bean does not

cold water, the beans are actually still alive and their cell walls are still functional," Dr. Gray said. "Those walls are designed to be a very good barrier — to take water in, but not to let the seed nutrients out."

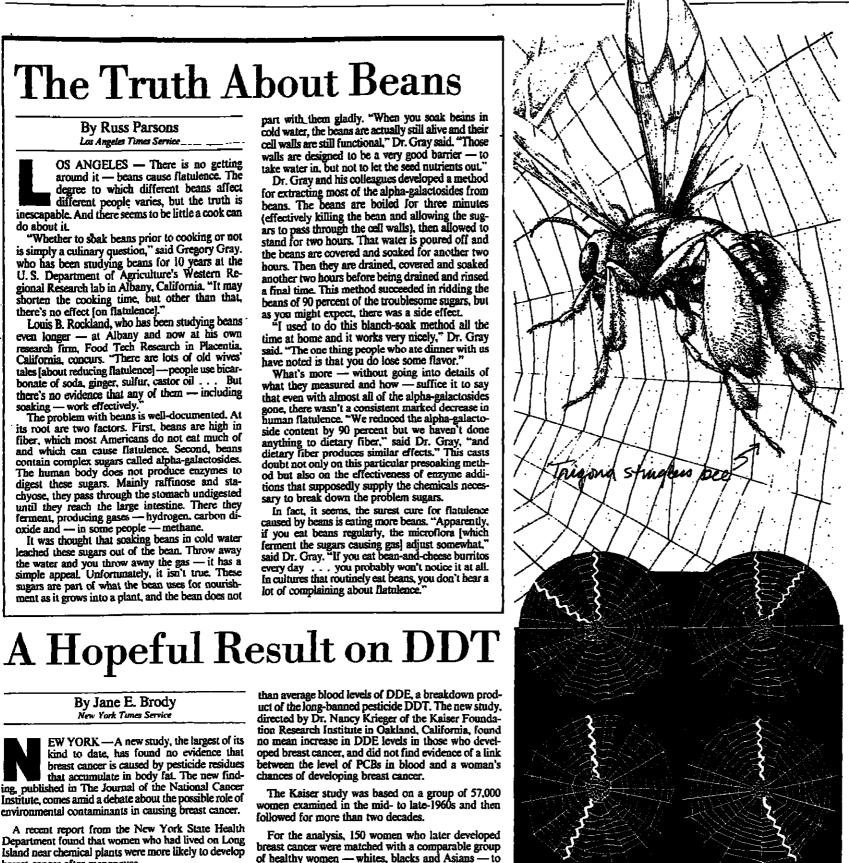
Dr. Gray and his colleagues developed a method

for extracting most of the alpha-galactosides from beans. The beans are boiled for three minutes (effectively killing the bean and allowing the sugars to pass through the cell walls), then allowed to stand for two hours. That water is poured off and the beans are covered and soaked for another two hours. Then they are drained, covered and soaked another two hours before being drained and rinsed a final time. This method succeeded in ridding the beans of 90 percent of the troublesome sugars, but as you might expect, there was a side effect.

I used to do this blanch-soak method all the time at home and it works very nicely," Dr. Gray said. "The one thing people who are dinner with us have noted is that you do lose some flavor."

What's more — without going into details of what they measured and how — suffice it to say that even with almost all of the alpha-galactosides ne, there wasn't a consistent marked decrease in human flatulence. "We reduced the alpha-galactoside content by 90 percent but we haven't done anything to dietary fiber," said Dr. Gray, "and dietary liber produces similar effects." This casts doubt not only on this particular presoaking method but also on the effectiveness of enzyme additions that supposedly supply the chemicals necessary to break down the problem sugars.

In fact, it seems, the surest cure for flatulence caused by beans is eating more beans. "Apparently, you eat beans regularly, the microflora [which ferment the sugars causing gas] adjust somewhat," said Dr. Gray. "If you eat bean-and-cheese burritos every day . . . you probably won't notice it at all. In cultures that routinely eat beans, you don't hear a lot of complaining about flatulence."



By shifting patterns of struts in their webs, spiders seem to interfere with the bees' ability to learn from mistakes.

How Spiders Build A Better Insect Trap

Dr. Craig views the

web as a cunning

weapon designed

to lure prey.

By Natalie Angier New York Times Service

EW HAVEN, Connecticut - The room beckons warmly and widely, lighted high overhead by gladdening bulbs that recapitulate the brilliance and spectral range of the sun. But as you step into this parlor of a laboratory just try not to jump, or at the very least suffen.

In every corner, under every surface, dangling into one's hair, brushing against one's shoulder, are large, dainty, lacy, spiraling, glittering spider webs. And tending each of these webs is a large, undainty, bigbellied, generously appendaged spider.

There are dozens and dozens of spiders, some of them yellow, some brownish-black, some pale caramel. And all of them are weirdly frozen in place ticity and versatility of web silks and allowed the because - what do you know! spiders really are more scared of

"A spider's first impulse when something larger comes along is to stop moving and hope it goes away," said Dr. Catherine L. Craig, an evolutionary ecologist at Yale University, who is studying the evolution of spider webs. She taps on a web to prod the little architect from

numans than most humans are of

its stupor. It skitters briefly and freezes again. There are cultural biases against spiders," Dr. Craig said, with some understatement.

Most people look at my roomful of hanging spiders and it's a nightmare for them. I had one student who came to my lab and volunteered to feed the spiders, but when she saw the spider room, her face contorted like this" — Dr. Craig gives her freckled face a Munchian twist — "and she said.

No such squeamishness for Dr. Craig. "I can't think of any place I'd rather be," she said, "than sweating in

the sun in Panama playing with spiders. Dr. Craig divides her time between field studies at spiders that weave orb webs, including Argiope argen-tata — a relative of the common garden spider found in the Eastern United States — and Nephila clavipes.

These are the spiders that generate the cobwebs of Halloween fame, as well as the less-familiar ladder webs, furmel webs, hanging webs and other lattices plain or fancy. Their webs are called orbs in the oldfashioned sense of the word, meaning circular.

To Dr. Craig, a spider web is not a passive structure or a simple sieve that catches insects that blindly fly into it, as had long been believed. Instead, she views the web as among the spider's most dynamic and responsive traits, a cunning weapon designed to lure prey by exploiting an insect's fundamental need for

food, flowers and open spaces.

She proposes that spiders incorporate into their webs visual signals like attractive zigzag designs and faux floral colors that are irresistible to a wide range of

insects. And because these signals are the cues insects use to forage for food, the creatures are not likely to evolve a means of detecting and avoiding the trickster webs without simultaneously jeopardizing their skill for finding a meal.

In an outpouring of reports put together over the last several months, Dr. Craig offers evidence for a genuine spider revolution at an unknown point in the past, resulting from minor modifications in the silk proteins of which webs are built.

She focuses on the subtle details of the webs, trying to understand how the visual and mechanical properties of the silks that make up the webs may have changed over evolutionary time and contributed to the extraordinary success and explosive diversification of orb-weaving spiders.

The molecular changes improved the strength, clas-

ancestral orb-weaving arachnids to emerge from their obscurity in the dim forest understory and begin laying traps in the open sun and other theretofore forbidden habitats. where whole new classes of prey became available for their dining

As a result of the evolution of a refined type of silk, she argues, the number of orb-weaving species increased by a stupendous 37-fold

over the more primitive orb spinners that predated them. They have branched off into at least 10,000 different species, which means they represent almost a third of all spiders described to date.

The latest results will be presented in three papers to be published over the next several weeks in the journals Animal Behaviour, Evolution, and Behavioral Ecology and Sociobiology. In the studies, Dr. Craig and her colleagues combine detailed spectral analysis of spider silk with field studies of how stingless bees a major source of prey for orb weavers - perceive and respond to variations in spider web design.

The results have far-reaching implications for unthe Smithsonian Tropical Research Institute on Barro derstanding essential questions of ecology and evolu-Colorado Island in Panama and laboratory work at tion, among them the muances of predator-prey inter-Yale with her in-house collection of tropical species of actions, and the mechanism through which new species arise. Dr. Craig sees the spider web as a beautiful means for weaving a molecular approach to biology with a more holistic view of animal behavior.

> "It's a way to tie together evolutionary studies of macroprocess like foraging behavior with considerations at the level of the genes, "Dr. Craig said, in this case the genes that direct the spider's all-important silk production.

> Dr. Craig also believes that by understanding the complex spectral features of a spider web, scientists can get a handle on how insects see their world.

"Her work has been very interesting for a lot of us." said Dr. George W. Uetz, a professor of biology at the University of Cincinnati who has studied spider foraging behavior. "It's made us look at insect-spiderweb

EW YORK —A new study, the largest of its

kind to date, has found no evidence that breast cancer is caused by pesticide residues that accumulate in body fat. The new finding, published in The Journal of the National Cancer Institute, comes amid a debate about the possible role of environmental contaminants in causing breast cancer.

By Jane E. Brody

A recent report from the New York State Health Department found that women who had lived on Long Island near chemical plants were more likely to develop breast cancer after menopause.

The new finding contradicts the results of a smaller study published in the same journal last year. The earlier study showed a link between a woman's risk of amount of pesticide contamination and breast cancer developing breast cancer and the presence of higher rates.

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than average blood levels of DDE, a breakdown product of the long-banned pesticide DDT. The new study. directed by Dr. Nancy Krieger of the Kaiser Foundation Research Institute in Oakland, California, found no mean increase in DDE levels in those who developed breast cancer, and did not find evidence of a link between the level of PCBs in blood and a woman's chances of developing breast cancer.

The Kaiser study was based on a group of 57,000 women examined in the mid- to late-1960s and then followed for more than two decades.

For the analysis, 150 women who later developed breast cancer were matched with a comparable group of healthy women — whites, blacks and Asians — to serve as controls. When known risk factors for breast cancer were taken into account, the researchers reported, no clear relationship was found between the

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AN APPEAL TO EUROPEAN OPINION NOT TO BE DELUDED BY PREJUDICE AND MISINFORMATION AGAINST TURKEY

We, the undersigned Non-Governmental Agencies, wish to record our anger at the constant misrepresentation of events in Turkey's south eastern provinces and at calls to suspend it from the Council of Europe.

For ten years, Turkey's democratically elected government has been fighting one of the most vicious terrorist organizations anywhere on the globe, the PKK. Most of the victims of the PKK have been Turkish citizens of Kurdish origin: civilians including old people, women,

The PKK's international activities, from drug smuggling to extortion and murder, have caused it to be banned in Germany and kept under constant police surveillance in France and elsewhere in Europe.

Yet the PKK has forged close links with some sections of public opinion which accept it and its fellow travellers as the representatives of Turkey's citizens of Kurdish origin. This is despite the fact that there are over 150 Deputies of Kurdish origin in the Turkish Grand National Assembly, including government ministers. Needless to say they are against the PKK: its goals, its claims, and above all its methods. So are the millions of people they represent.

one part of Turkey as the "Kurdish provinces", as if they do not belong to the country as a whole. Do the people who do these things consciously realise the profound moral irresponsibility of what they are doing and the bloodshed to

handful of the PKK's allies do. Just as no Department of France can be extricated from the rest of the country, it is quite wrong to describe

It is an outrage to suggest as some people in Europe now do, that these freely elected representatives of the people do not count while a

The PKK's sympathizers ignore the fact that the PKK uses the gun to try and shut down all other political parties and that it attempts to ban the sale of all newspapers except its own. There are occasions in all countries when members of the legislature face legal proceedings. A small group of Turkish Parliamentarians is currently in this situation. The charges involved are grave in every case and are quite distinct from legitimate political activity. They include

No moderate person supports the Khmer Rouge or the Shining Path. The PKK is no different - except for those people whose only knowledge of Turkey is derived from their prejudices against it.

direct operational contact with the PKK leadership, sheltering fugitive terrorists, and praising bomb attacks and murders. Parliament, not

the Government, took the decision to allow legal proceedings to go ahead in a free vote.

The signatories of the Appeal are: Centre d'Etudes et de Recherches sur les Droits Humains / Université d'Ankara, Foreign Policy Institute of Turkey, Turkish Democracy Foundation, Center for Turkish Studies / Essen / Bonn / Bruxelles, Business Club / Pays-Bas, Netherlands Turkish Fed. for Sports and Culture, Assembly of Turkish American Associations, Turkish-American Cultural Society, Federation of Turkish-American Associations, Anatolian Club, Southern New England TACA, ITU Alumni Association, Conseil de Coordination des Ass. Turques de Munster, Union des Ass. Turques des Parents d'Elèves/Munster-Deltinold (17 Ass.), Deutsch-Turkische Geselschaft E.V. Munster Von 1916. Council of Turks in Holland. Dutch-Turkish Academicians Association, Consell de Coordination Turc du Rheinland-Pfalz et du Saarland (49 Ass.), Ass. Culturelle Turque Kocutepe/Copenhague, Ass. Turque/Ishoj, Ass. Turque des Travailleurs Immigrés Turcs/Slagelse, Ass. Culturelle Turque/Abboj, Ass. 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Making a Final Diagnosis On Mental-Disorders List

By Daniel Goleman New York Times Service

EW YORK - Perhaps the most powerful psy-chiatrist in the United States at the moment is Dr. Allen J. Frances, the man who revision of his profession's diag- revision because they "needed wrote the costs of the research. nostic bible, the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Dis- in many fields.

orders, to be published next month.

The decisions made under his

College and afterward he trained as direction will dictate for the next decade or so the alignment of that thin membrane separating diagnos-able psychiatric disorder from the ordinary travails of life. One practical implication of the positioning of this line is financial: Whether or not patients' problems can be named — given a diagnosis from the manual - is crucial in determining whether their psychiatric

care will be paid for by insurers. That practice may soon become official federal policy; in the proposed Clinton health plan, a prerequisite for reimbursement for a mental impairment is that it be linked with a diagnosable mental illness. "D.S.M.-IV," as the fourth edi-

tion is called, is distinct from its predecessor, D.S.M.-III-R (the third edition, revised), in the greater degree of scientific evidence required for proposed new diagnoses.

It is different, too, in being more user-friendly, with diagnoses streamlined so that even a harried Dr. Allen J. Frances psychiatrist in an emergency room remember the major factors. And the makers of this fourth edi-tion have tried to free it of psychi-proaches, including studies of medatric ideologies, turning to the ob- ications for depression and anxiety. jective eye of science as arbiter of debates over its contents.

said Dr. Frances. "There's been a the chairman of each, picked the others in the new manual. stronger emphasis on research data committee members. He also sat in than with previous revisions. That on the main meetings. Has made people less contentious. Whenever a propo

the Columbia University medical different questions that arose, school in New York with his closest

The validity of 12 new or n who is editor of the new manual,

under Dr. Frances's direction. someone like me who had dabbled



a psychoanalyst, but he has also

"Even a passionately argued view considered each of the diagnoses

The validity of 12 new or reforcollaborator on the project, Dr. Mi-chael B. First, a psychiatrist there field trials with more than 7,000 patients. Different psychiatrists would examine the same patient Dr. Frances said the American the see whether they came up with Psychiatric Association had chosen the same diagnosis. A grant from has been directing the fourth major him as head of its task force on the the MacArthur Foundation under-

> While Dr. Frances and others involved in producing the new diagnostic manual hail it as a mark of psychiatry's coming of scientific age. controversy clings to the new volume. Some object to the fact that most previous diagnoses were in-cluded without question.

"D.S.M.-IV is just more of the same, resulting as much from political compromise and psychiatric tradition as from science," said Dr. Stuart Kirk, a professor at the Columbia University School of Social Work and co-author of "The Selling of D.S.M." (Aldine de Gruyter, 1992), a book critical of earlier editions of the manual.

A century or so ago, psychiatric diagnoses were based not so much on scientific studies as on psychiatric lore and theoretical arguments. In 1917, the American Psychiatric Association developed a diagnostic system that listed 59 disorders.

By 1952, when the first diagnosic manual was issued, there were 106. The second manual, in 1968, listed 182; by 1975, when the third was issued, the number had mushroomed to 265. And by 1987 the revised manual enumerated 292 psychiatric disorders.

ications for depression and anxiety.

He appointed the heads of each of the dozens of committees that considered each of the diagnoses

"We didn't want to disrupt clinical practice" by eliminating diagnoses already in wide use. Dr. Frances said, although a dozen can evaporate in the face of data," included in the revision and, with were dropped or combined with

Much higher standards were applied when it came to adding new has made people less contentious." Whenever a proposed change diagnoses. Eight were added, out of Dr. Frances, chairman of the psy- was in dispute, Dr. Francis insisted chiatry department at the Duke that any available data be reanal and four others were reformulated. University School of Medicine since lyzed before a decision was made. An additional 30 were included in 1991, has spent two or three week- He also commissioned 150 differ- an appendix for further study.

Star Performance by Telescope

By Kathy Sawyer

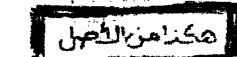
ASHINGTON -The giant new Keck Telescope, perched atop an extinct volcano in Hawaii, has astronomers "dancing in the dark" over one of its first observations.

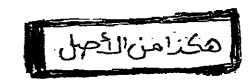
Bang explosion that, in leading theory, created the cosmos.

used the 33-foot-diameter (10-me- nary matter) than expected, and ter) telescope to take unprecedent- therefore there is less ordinary mated measurements of a rare, heavy ter in existence than previously had form of hydrogen -called deuteri- been thought. Specifically, the asum - in the distant universe. The tronomers' report in Nature magaisotope could only have been creat- zine suggests that at least 99 percent ed in the dense hot soup that exist- of the mass in the universe is conted about 100 seconds after the Big posed of exotic, invisible and so far indescribable stuff.

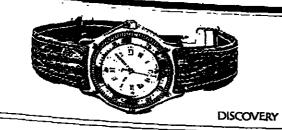
Dollar Vaiu

The team used Keck's high-reso If the team's findings hold up, lution spectrograph to measure determined A team led by Antoinette Son- they imply that the primordial soup terium beyond the Milky Way. gaila and her husband, Lennox was less dense with neutrons and studying a gas cloud backlighted by protons (the components of ordi-





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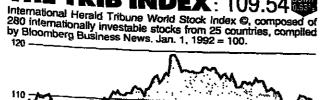


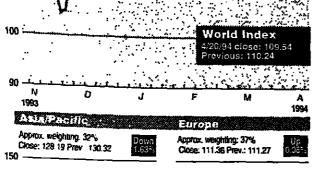


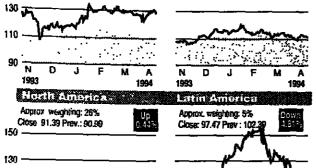












and and Venezuela, For Tokyo, New York and London, the index is composed of the 20 top issues in lerms of market cap otherwise the ten top stocks are tracked

	Wed. close	Prev. close	change	_	Wed. close	Prev. close	change
Energy	109.19	110.06	-0.79	Capital Goods	109.15	110.07	-0.84
Utilities	116.76	117.75	-0.84	Raw Materials	120.32	120.99	-0.56
Finance	114.75	116.34	-1.37	Consumer Goods	95.61	95,72	-0.11
Services	114.29	114.19	+0.09	Miscellaneous	123.29	122.39	+0.74

Hong Kong Boom on the Brink Thin Line Divides Cooling and Chilling Real Estate By Kevin Murphy

International Herald Tribune, Thursday, April 21, 1994

HONG KONG — The car owner who recently spent 4 million Hong Kong dollars (\$518,000) for a single parking space will not be pleased: This city's high-flying real estate market appears to have crested.

Many investors fear that prices, rather than level out for a while, could fall as quickly as they have risen in the latest, crazy stages of a 10-year bull market that has brought prices here within striking distance of the world's most expensive real estate, that of Tokyo.

Tough talk from an otherwise laissez-faire Hong Kong government, rising interest rates and a sense among speculators and homeowners alike that even the world's fastestrising major property market cannot ignore gravity lorever have combined to cool a redhot market.

Governor Chris Patten's recent pledge to act decisively on real estate prices has triggered a drop of 10 percent to 15 percent in rents, falls of 5 percent in prices and a 60 percent decline in recorded transactions in the past two weeks, according to local newspaper reports.

The basics underpinning this market are largely intact, but there has undoubtedly been a sudden change in psychology," Peter Churchouse, a managing director at Morgan Stanley & Co. in Hong Kong, said of the British colony's twitchy residential market.

The question is whether we have a short. sharp 10-to-20 percent correction over the next six to 12 months or a sharp sustained change where prices fall from 35 to 60 percent," said Mr. Churchouse, who along with most property analysts has predicted the for-

Apartment dwellers whose rents are set to more than double and middle-class families

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

bank on Wednesday announced a

sharper-than-expected drop in a

key interest rate, but bond-market

traders appeared more concerned

The central bank said its securi-

ties repurchase rate, which serves

as a guideline for German money-

market interest rates, had fallen to

5.58 percent this week from 5.70 a

week ago. The drop was larger than

market forecasts, which envisioned

about rising in U.S. rates.

FRANKFURT - The Bundes-

rices and restricted bank lending will rejoice indicators of falling prices hold true. That celebration would spread to Hong

Kong's nonproperty businesses if falling prices spread to the commercial market. where some office reads now eclipse Tokyo, the world's most expensive major business city, and sale prices have rocketed as much as O percent in the past three months. Hong Kong residential values in Novem-

ber were the second-highest in Asia and were

'People outside of Hong Kong cannot understand how such high levels of household income go toward housing.

Clive Weedon, research director of Asia Equities.

poised to surpass Tokyo, according to Brooke Hillier Parker, a property surveying and consulting company.

But stock market investors are worried about the potential for real estate market slide because roughly half the Hang Seng index consists of property companies whose health is of vital importance to the banking

On Wednesday, several Hong Kong developers' share prices were wobbly, contributing to much of the downturn in a day when the Hang Seng finished down 82.90 points, at

Bundesbank Acts, Fed Stays in Spotlight

Reserve."

lower rates.

Bundesbank but the U.S. Federal

Bond traders were also apparent-

worried that signs of recovery in

But some economists said these

fears were unjustified, especially in

light of optimistic inflation fore-

The Bundesbank last week cut its

discount and Lombard rates by a

casts from the German central

the German economy could signal

an end to the German trend toward

For three of the biggest developers in Hong

Cheung Kong (Holdings) Ltd. and Sun Hung Kai Properties Ltd. — all with little debt and strong profit growth last year. it was their sixth straight day of declines.

"People outside of Hong Kong cannot understand how such high levels of household."

derstand how such high levels of household income go toward housing," said Clive Weedon, research director of Asia Equities, "But I believe income levels are vastly understated here. The bubble will deflate, but it is not a

With two notable interludes, after the confidence-shaking Tiananmen Square violence in June 1989 and when local banks introduced mortgage-lending caps in December 1992, Hong Kong's real estate market has

been powering ahead since the early 1980s. It has quickly gathered pace in the past three years, fueled by negative inflation-adjusted interest rates for local depositors and massive flows of often shadowy investment from China seeking a haven from raging inflation, new taxes and currency devalua-

Increasing personal wealth among Hong Kong's middle class, restricted land supplies and an influx of deep-pocketed international businesses targeting the booming Chinese economy have combined to push residential and office properties to stratospheric prices.

This market is like a rubber band; right now it is really stretched," said Paul Schulte, a strategist with CS First Boston in Hong Kong. "We were predicting a 15 percent appreciation in rents and 10 percent rise for capital values in 1994. Well, the market has already passed those targets. Something has

In June last year, the local developer Swire See LAND, Page 10

between the two.

quarter-point last week to 5.00 and

6.50 percent, respectively. The two

rates serve as a floor and ceiling on

short-term interest rates in Germa-

ny, with the repo rate used by the

Bundesbank to guide the market

The German central bank's

moves have intensified speculation

that the Bank of France, whose

monetary policy council meets

Thursday, might cut its interven-

See MARK, Page 10

Volvo to Exit All Businesses **Except Vehicles**

GOTHENBURG, Sweden

Volvo AB said Wednesday it would devote all its efforts and financial resources on its core vehicle opera-tions and divest other operations. Soren Gyll, the president and chief executive of the company,

said the restructuring would be completed during 1996. "Volvo is to be developed into a streamlined automotive company," Mr. Gyll said "Its operations will be concentrated on passenger cars and trucks and buses, supplemented by marine and industrial engines, aircraft engines and a major stake in construction equipment."

He said Volvo would retain 100 percent ownership of its vehicle op-erations but he did not exclude cooperation in various forms with other manufacturers.

"We know that effective cooperation with other manufacturers is viable and we will intensify efforts to find partners in various areas,"

Volvo shareholders in December criticized the plans of the company's former chairman. Pehr Gyllenperations with Renault, the A Better 2d Half

French car company. Since then, Volvo and Renault have dropped the plan, and Volvo has swapped back Renault's 25 for its 45 percent stake in Renault Véhicules Industriels. Volvo also cant recovery in its financial situastake in Volvo Truck Corp. by Nov. company had reported a net profit 30 for 4.5 billion French francs of 3.37 billion francs. (\$78 million)

"The costs of dissolving the cross-ownership between Volvo and Renault were high during 1993." Mr. Gyll said. "The move was, however, a logical consequence of the aborted merger plans and a necessity so that each party could independently decide its own Volvo still owns a 20 percent

interest in Renault SA, and Mr. Gyll did not comment on the company's plans for that stake.

noncore holdings would be ating loss of 1.25 billion francs.

achieved in various ways, depending on what are considered to be the best interests of Volvo as whole and the units affected.

In 1993, 446 million kronor (\$56 million) of Volvo's 1.5 billion kronor operating profit came from Branded Consumer Products. which is 73.6 percent owned by Volvo. Mr. Gyll said the best way to prepare that division for sale would be for Volvo to first buy the part of the company it does not now own. Branded Consumer Products comprises the former food operations of Procordia AB.

"One hundred percent control of the BCP Group will facilitate a well-planned and professional divestment, and thereby ensure that Volvo will realize the best possible return from the transaction," Mr.

Peugeot Has Loss In 1993 Despite

PARIS - PSA Peugeot Citroén SA said Wednesday that it posted a percent stake in Volvo Car Corp. loss of 1.413 billion francs (\$242 million) in 1993 in spite of a significan buy back Renault's 45 percent tion in the second half. In 1992, the Jacques Calvet, president of the

company, said that it would recommend to shareholders at the annual meeting on June 22 that the dividend be waived for the first time since 1986.

The company said it posted a net loss of 292 million francs in the second half of the year while recording an operating profit of 952

The company had finished the first half of the year with a net loss Mr. Gyll said divestiture of its of 1.12 billion francs and an oper-

Berlin Firm Scents Success

By Ann Brocklehurst Special to the Herald Tribune

BERLIN - The fall of communism left Berlin Kosmetic in drastic need of a corporate makeover. Although the company had been known in much of the former East bloc for its brand name lipsticks, shampoos and other makeup products, its sales plunged from the equivalent of 100 million Deutsche marks (\$59 million) before 1990 to 6 million DM in 1992.

The loss of market was due not only to Eastern women looking for a new Western look, it was also caused by the sudden breakdown of traditional trading and purchasing structures in the countries of Eastern Europe and the former Soviet Union. Even consumers who still wanted to use Berlin Kosmetik products were unlikely to be able to find them.

Raymond Learsy, the American business executive who bought Berlin Kosmetic from the Treuhand privatization agency for 39 million DM in 1993, has made it a top priority to try and rebuild those old trade avenues and cater to the demand that he believes still exists in old markets. He is also trying to find new markets as far east as China and closer to home, in Western Germany.

The products are very well known in Russia

and highly regarded, and now it's a matter of getting them back on shelves as we're doing," he said. Sales rose to nearly 12 million DM in 1993 and Mr. Learsy expects them to reach 30 million in 1994. He also hopes that the company will break into the black by the end of this year.

Berlin Kosmetik GmbH, as it exists today, is one of the pieces of what was formerly a giant state conglomerate with 8,500 employees. As a showcase manufacturer in the German Democratic Republic, it had had some of the country's most up-todate equipment and that has now been moved to a single, new factory in the eastern Berlin suburb of

"Part of my discussion with the Treuhand was to organize this factory on a footing that was was competitive," Mr. Learsy said. In exchange for extensive investments by the Treuhand, he agreed to guarantee 110 jobs. He notes that staff has increased by 35 percent since he took over a year ago and that there is plenty of unused capacity and room for it to expand further if sales increase.

Mr. Learsy, who paid for his purchase with private funds, previously ran a family trading company based in New York and had no experience in the cosmetics business. He bought the company because he wanted to get into the consumer-goods business in Eastern Europe. He has used outside consultants and hired two

American employees as well as a West German marketing manager with a cosmetics background. But apart from that, the management team re-mains as it was and Mr. Learsy considers the employees' knowledge of Eastern markets as one his company's greatest assets.

In addition to its Indra makeup and Koivo hairand body-care products, Berlin Kosmetik has also introduced a new Rainbow line that includes bubble baths, bath and shower gels, deodorants and body lotions. Packaging and labeling have been redesigned, color ranges have been expanded and new skin care creams have also been added to the

The company's flagship store, in a prime location in East Berlin, is currently promoting the new Unter den Linden perfume, named after the city's mandes building! grandest boulevard.

Prices for the shampoos, about 2.50 DM, are in line with the lower-priced products of competitors, while lipsticks and nail polish sell for 7.95 DM, not the lowest prices available but still a fraction of the cost of luxury cosmetics.

In order to recapture its lost East German and See COSMETICS, Page 11

Eurocurrency Deposits

Doubled in First Period

a fall of one-tenth of a percentage

But economists said the German

bond market, where prices fell, ap-

peared fixated on developments in

the United States, where the Feder-

al Reserve Board has raised interest

rates three times this year to try to

combat inflation before it starts to

One German economist said,

"When it comes down to it, the

most important central bank for

the German bond market is not the

point at most.

Compaq, the seventh-largest

also surpassing expectations of about \$2 billion in sales.

pressed by Compaq's gross profit margin, which widened to 27.1 percent from 23.7 percent in the previ-

an \$80 billion industry worldwide, have generally shrunk since 1992 as a result of price competition.

Compaq Net

HOUSTON — Compaq Computer Corp. said Wednesday that furst-quarter earnings more than doubled on increased sales of its more profitable products, but it warned the trend might not last.

U.S. computer maker, said earnings were \$213 million, or \$2.40 a share, compared with \$102 million. or \$1.23 a share, a year earlier, and exceeding average analyst esti-mates of around \$1.73 a share. Revenue leaped 41 percent, to \$2.28 billion from \$1.61 billion,

Compaq's shares, which had jumped nearly \$6 to just over \$104

sarlier in the day, were quoted at \$100.75, up \$2, in late New York Stock Exchange trading. Analysts said they were im-

ous quarter.

Margins in personal computers.

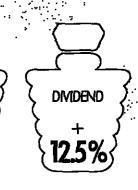
Compaq's president, Eckhard Pfeiffer said its sales surge would continue but warned that margins and profit might fall because Compaq expected to increase sales of sumer items, which have relatively low prices and thin margins.

April 20









GROWTH IN L'OREAL'S CONSOLIDATED RESULTS

1993	7 % compared to 1992
\$ 6,811 M	+ 6.9%
\$762 M	+ 12.1%
\$498 M	+ 13.3%
\$ 438 M	+ 12.5%
\$ 7.50	+ 12.5%
\$ 1.83	+ 12.5%
	\$ 6,811 M \$ 762 M \$ 498 M \$ 438 M \$ 7.50

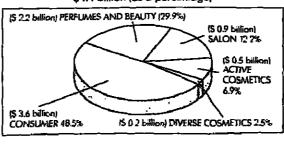
This year, as in previous years, Mr Lindsay OWEN-JONES, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, has invited analysts, journalists and investors to L'OREAL's Head Office to announce and review the 1993 results of the L'OREAL Group.

Despite a difficult international environment in 1993, L'OREAL continued to record volume growth and to increase its market shares. Group strategy remained focused on internationalisation of trademarks, research and development and the launching of innovative products. L'OREAL's consolidated turnover amounted to

\$ 6.8 billion, representing an increase of 6.9% compared to 1992, and 7% on a comparable basis of identical structures and exchange rates. Total managed sales, including sales generated

by agents whose industrial and commercial activi-

BREAKDOWN BY DIVISION OF 1993 MANAGED COSMETICS SALES: \$ 7.4 billion (as a percentage)



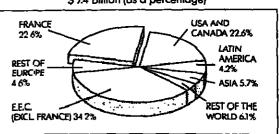
ties are managed by L'OREAL, reached \$8.6 billion. Net profit before capital gains and losses and minority interests reached \$498 million, an increase of 13.3% compared to 1992.

As a result of a slight increase in minority interests, consolidated net profit before capital gains and losses and after minority interests, increased by 12.5% to \$ 438 million.

Net earnings per share and investment certificate increased to \$ 7.50.

The Board of Directors of the L'OREAL Group has decided to propose a net dividend of \$ 1.83, an increase of 12.5% over 1993, at the Annual Shareholder's Meeting to be held on Tuesday, the 31st of May, 1994. This dividend is payable to both ordinary shares and the few remaining investment certificates still in circulation.

> GEOGRAPHIC BREAKDOWN OF 1993 MANAGED COSMETICS SALES: \$ 7.4 billion (as a percentage)



further Information on the Group worldwide can be obtained by writing to the Investor Relations and Business Information Department of the L'OREAL Group, Office No. A 0403, 41, rue Martre, 92117 CLICHY (FRANCE): or by fax: (33-1) 47 56 80 02.

CURRENCY & INTEREST RATES

Арпі 20

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Sources: ING Bank (Amsterdam); Indosuer Bank (Brussels); Sanca Commerciale

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Interest-Rate Woes **Hit Cyclical Stocks**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Worries that \$149.6 million in the first quarter, rising interest rates would impair economic activity and crimp corporate profits sent the stock market tumbling Wednesday, with cyclical issues leading the way down.

MARKET DIARY

The Dow Jones industrial average closed down 21.11 points, at 3,598.71. Losing issues on the New

U.S. Stocks

York Stock Exchange outnumbered advancing ones by a 2-to-1 ratio in extremely active trading.

In the eyes of investors, the Federal Reserve Board's raising of interest rates this week and prospects for another increase soon over-shadowed a downtick Wednesday in yields on 30-year government bonds. The vield on the benchmark 30-year issue slipped to 7.32 percent from 7.37 percent Tuesday, while the price rose 16/32 point, to

Healthy quarterly earnings statements from several corporations did little to offset concerns about the Fed's switch to a tighter monetary policy. Among issues lifted by strong earnings were Dean Witter, Discover., which rose 2 to 35%, Pfizer, which gained 2 to 57%, and Colgate-Palmolive, which added

MARK: Focus Stays on U.S. Rates

Continued from Page 9

tion rate, which guides French money-market rates.

The speculation has helped drag down the French franc against the mark. The German currency traded as high as 3.4400 francs Wednesday, its highest this year, compared with 3.4284 francs Tuesday and above its former European Mone-

Foreign Exchange

tary System limit of 3.4305 francs. The mark was quoted in New York on Wednesday afternoon at 3.4317

But although the fall in the German securities repurchase rate might seem to make it easier for the Bank of France to trim its intervention rate, currently 5.9 percent, several analysts said such a move would go against the grain for the French central bank.

"We're served the same old story again: 'France's weak economy is in need of a rate cut," said Jane Edwards at Lehman Brothers. "But that does not stand up to scrutiny. France's economy is stronger than Germany's."

The French economy shrank 0.7 percent in 1993, but economic output has rebounded recently and

reversing from a loss of \$217.4 million a year ago, thanks to increased sales in Asia and Latin America.

Not all the earnings news was good, Lotus Development, for example, tumbled 7% to 56% in overthe counter trading after reporting revenue below analysts' expectations even though net profit was up

from a year ago.

Cyclical issues, those sensitive to long-term economic cycles, suffered the largest losses. Caterpillar plunged 4% to 103½ despite reporting solid first-quarter earnings.

Chrysler dropped 214 at 4614 in active trading despite reporting record first-quarter profit this week. General Motors and Ford also slumped in active trading; GM lost % to 54% and Ford fell 2 to 54%.

Some selling also was spurred by itters about the impact on carnings from trading in derivatives, or financial instruments that derive their price from an underlying security or commodity.

Mead, for example, said its first-

quarter earnings rose 7.8 percent but it took a \$7.4 million charge to end a leveraged interest-rate swap with Bankers Trust. Mead, which rose 1/4 to 39%, was the third corporation to report first-quarter losses related to derivatives sold by Bankers Trust. (AP. Bloomberg)

to increase about 1.4 percent this

French monetary authorities have long made a strong franc a priority, principally to keep inflation in check. A strong franc makes imported goods less expensive, keeping a lid on prices.

(Reuters, Bloomberg, AFP ■ Dollar Loses More Ground

The dollar was lower in New York in thin trading, AFP-Extel News reported, on a combination of technical factors and investor concern about dollar-denominated assets as Wall Street stocks fell.

The dollar closed at 1.6873 DM, down from 1.6957 DM a day earlier and itself a two-week low. It also

can institutional investors appeared to be testing dollar support evels against the mark and the Swiss franc.

He said the decline in the dollar had started after a support level of 1.4370 Swiss francs was broken, causing the dollar to fall to a low for the day of 1.4300 francs, down from 1.4434 francs Tuesday.

The U.S. currency also was quoted at 5,7950 French francs. gross domestic product is expected pound rose to \$1.4949 from \$1.4805.

The Dow **NYSE Most Actives** Chg. -2% -2% -% -% -1% +1 Vol. High Low Lest **NASDAQ Most Actives** Vol. High Low Lest Chy 57 % 56 % 55 % 9 % 15 % 14 % 14 % 24 % 24 % 24 % 24 % 24 % 24 % 24 % **AMEX Most Actives** 21 1/4 97% 445/₂₁ 93/2 313/2 53/6 43/0 311/₁₄ 22% 10 44% 10% 10% 4 34% 5% 4% **Market Sales**

EUROPEAN FUTURES Dow Jones Averages Metals High Low Lost Cha. 156.00 156.00 156.00 156.25 N.T. 156.00 N.T. 155.00 RENT CRUDE OIL (IPE) Standard & Poor's Indexes 14.70 14.70 14.70 14.73 14.62 15.03 14.70 15.01 404.33 406.95 +0.01 439.40 441.96 -0.58 507.30 510.05 -2.22 1375.98 378.22 --1.80 1 158.07 162.34 +4.27 5 43.62 43.73 --0.32 Stock Indexes NYSE Indexes **Financial** CAC 49 (MATIF) **NASDAQ** Indexes 717.64 704.72 705.51 749.93 734.77 735.43 680.37 676.92 677.37 873.45 858.22 858.91 873.37 889.14 891.10 731.85 719.42 720.16 Dividends **AMEX Stock Index** I-MONTH EURODOLLARS (LIFFE) Low Lost Chg. 432.44 427.07 427.60 -3.50 **Dow Jones Bond Averages** PFC Per ADR Close 98.49 96.30 100.68 Unch. — 0.03 — 0.07 — 0.08 — 0.10 — 0.10 — 0.10 — 0.06 — 0.07 INCREASED — 0,10 + 0,05 — 0,25 NYSE Diary Close Prev. 837 1420 544 2801 5 167 **AMEX Diary** 201 397 223 821 3 LONG GILT (LIFFE) **551,000** - pts & 32mds of 100 pc NASDAQ Diary 1150 2046 1789 4985 35 251 1179 2036 1765 4990 32 238 East Vision SAGNA CHEFT RILE 2 I MAT I BAYEAR FRENCH 609. BONDS (MATIF) FF500,000 - pto of 180 pct Jun 171.20 119.90 120.10 — 0.94 Sep 125.6 119.20 119.30 — 0.94 Dec 119.34 119.34 118.32 — 0.94 Fct. volume: 391.957 Chem let - 156.843 Spot Commodities Industrials Prev. 0.575 0.795 0.91 213.00 0.34 5.16 136.33 3.6288 0.4441 0.574 0.765 0.91 213.00 0.34 5.22 136.33 3.6164 0.4337

103.15 yen. Win Thin, an analyst for MCM CurrencyWatch, said some American institutional immediately i

Continued from Page 9

Properties Ltd. offered apartments still under construction in the Mid-Levels area of Hong Kong Island to buyers at an average of 4,400 Hong Kong dollars per square foot (396 dollars per square meter).

In March, a batch of identical flats of 1,350 square feet were re-leased at a cost of more than 9,700 Hong Kong dollars per square foot. compared with 5.8375 francs. The There was heavy demand Worried that no pause

alone end — is in sight for a phe- will set up their regional headquarnomenon now locking first-time ters elsewhere in Asia, or even Aushome buyers out of the market and tralia, and that Hong Kong's overforcing companies hiring expatri-ates to dig deeper or deny their "I believe that the government employees accommodation similar will continue to look on property as to living conditions at home, the a commodity as they do not have

Similar rises in commercial and retail property in the traditional business districts have heightened fears that international companies of Vigers Hong Kong Ltd., a real areas where they all ings. Every record new site lifts the visiting investments.

Hong Kong government has, un-the political will to impose a Singa-characteristically, threatened to in-pore-style dwelling-creation program," said Bruce Walker, director

prices. Increasing the supply of land is the only painless way of softening price rises."

By agreement with Beijing, the Hong Kong government releases only 50 hectares (123.5 acres) of new land to the market each year in property auctions, and developers tend to bid strongly for land in areas where they already have holdings. Every record price paid for a new site lifts the value of their ex-

U.S./AT THE CLOSE

AT&T Net Surges 17% in 1st Quarter
NEW YORK (Combined Dispatches) — AT&T Corp. said Wednes-

day that its first-quarter income from operations jumped 17 percent, to \$1.09 billion, fueled primarily by growth in its long-distance service operations.

Meanwhile, Bell Atlantic Corp. reported a rise in profit of 18 percent to \$389.2 million, in the first quarter and cited strong demand for cellular phones and continued improvement in the economy.

AT&T, which also changed its name on Wednesday from American Telephone & Telegraph Co., said telecommunications operations, product sales and financial services offset a widened operating loss in its troubled computer unit, Global Information Solutions, formetly NCR Corp. AT&T's stock was up \$1.125 in late trading, at \$51.75. (Bloomberg, AP)

Kidder Factor Knocks GE Results

FAIRFIELD, Connecticut (AP) — Trading irregularities at its broker-

FAIR-IELD, Connecticut (Ar) — I rading irregularities at its brokerage subsidiary cut deeply into first-quarter profits of General Electric Co., the company said Wednesday.

GE reported earnings of \$1.07 billion, more than triple the figure recorded a year ago when an accounting rule change reduced profit by \$862 million, to \$298 million. Excluding the accounting adjustment, the company's profit fell by 8 percent.

company s profit ten by a percent.

That drop was due largely to a reduction of \$210 million, after taxes, that GE took to remove phantom profits that resulted from irregular bond trading activities at Kider, Peabody Group Inc. The brokerage firm fired its head government-bond trader and suspended six other employees after uncovering the scheme.

Severe Winter Chills USAir and AMR

ARLINGTON, Virginia (Bloomberg) — USAir Group Inc. reported Wednesday that it posted a loss of \$196.7 million in the first quarter of

1993, widened from \$61 million a year ago and a result that many analysts think will be the largest among U.S. domestic carriers.

Meanwhile, AMR Corp., the parent of American Airlines, said Wednesday that it posted a loss of \$7 million in the first quarter,

narrowed from a loss of \$22 million a year ago.

The airlines were hurt by a series of severe winter storms that blanketed the Northeast during the quarter, causing hundreds of cancellations.

USAir also announced Wednesday that it was canceling a \$300 million revolving credit agreement. Some industry observers have predicted that without the credit agreement USAir could be bankrupt as early as June.

Strong Rally in U.S. Housing Starts

WASHINGTON (AP) - U.S. bousing starts shot up 12.1 percent in March, the government said Wednesday in a report showing home building rebounding strongly from its winter slump. But analysts cautioned that rising mortgage rates could slow construction again.

In March, starts increased in every region of the country, including a

30.4 percent surge in the Midwest. The Commerce Department said construction of new homes and apartments overall totaled 1.47 million at a seasonally adjusted annual rate, up from 1.31 million in February and the highest total recorded since the rate of 1.61 million in December.

Caterpillar's Profit Soars Fivefold

PEORIA, Illinois (Bloomberg) — Caterpillar Inc. said Wednesday that its profit in the first quarter rose more than fivefold, paced by a 21 percent increase in domestic sales. The heavy-equipment manufacturer said net income totaled \$192 million, up from \$34 million a year ago. Revenue jumped 22 percent, to \$3.18 billion.

The company said the profit increase came on an equal mix of improved

domestic and overseas sales. It has been profitable in the last five quarters after losing more than \$620 million in 1991 and 1992. (Bloomberg, AP)

<u> Higher Loans Boost BankAmerica</u>

SAN FRANCISCO (Bloomberg) - BankAmerica Corp. said Wednesday that first-quarter net income rose 5.9 percent, to \$513 million, on increased loans, an improving credit portfolio and lower expenses. The second-largest U.S. banking company said that net interest income had fallen 3 percent, to \$1.79 billion.

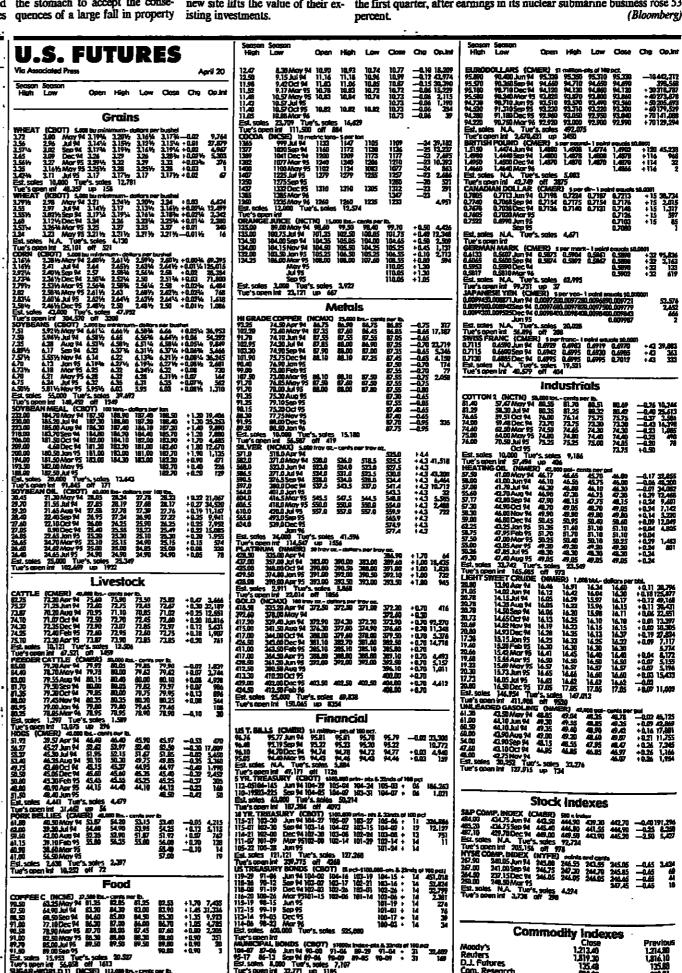
For the Record

Martin S. Davis, who reshaped Paramount Communications Inc. over the past decade and presided over its sale to Viacom Inc., said he has formed a company to invest in troubled businesses which require radical

Walt Disney Co. would be allowed to cut its stake in Euro Disney SCA to 34 percent from 49 percent if the company's share offering is oversubscribed, according to the French daily Le Figaro.

General Dynamics Corp. said its profit rose 8 percent, to \$55 million, in the first quarter, after earnings in its nuclear submarine business rose 53

WORLD STOCK MARKETS CIBC Canodion Pacific Con Tire A Confor Can Tire A 41 Cara 51 Canodion Ca Incheape Khyfisher Schriftsher Lostroke Lo ABN Amro Hid ACF Holding ACF H Accor Accor Accor Accor Accor Air Liquide Alcartel Alsithom Assa Bancoire (Cle) BIC BIC BIC BIC BIC BIP BONP GFS SN-GD Corretour Corus Cor 9.36 13.68 13.68 13.68 13.75 4.89 14.84 10.34 10 Kong 1250 325 1250 1133 12 Tokyo Akal Electri Asahi Chemical Asahi Gospo Baridoestone Caslo Doi Nipoon Print Dolwo House I Dolwo House I Dolwo House I Dolwo House I Dolwo Securilles I Fanuc Full Bank Full Bank Full Bank Full Photo I Hitachi Hitachi Hitachi Hitachi Hitachi Cable Hitachi H ## 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 | 120 Madrid VI Hisp. 2000 2 Sao Paulo Johannesburg AECI 24 22 Altect 27 75 Anglo Amer 216 75 Berrows 31.59 31 Blyvoor 31.59 31 Blyvoor 850 105 105 25 Burtels 97 105 105 25 Cemcor 850 9, 10 GFSA 97 105 GFSA 97 10 Frankfurt 174.00 174.50 174.50 2548 2529 467 175.00 1805 175.00 1805 175.00 17 Cerebos Coly Dev. 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Alliana Hold Alliana Aska Alliana Aska Aska BaSF Bay Hypo B Bay Vereins SBC BHF Bank Commer boo Deutsche Br Babouch Bhabouch Babouch B 5730 178 12 25200 2750 2750 1400 1 15 25510 24500 24790 24790 24790 24790 25790 25790 25790 25790 25790 25790 25900 217 453 1292 621 345 1298 821 1298 821 1298 821 1298 822 1293 662 1293 662 1293 662 1293 227 660 1296 620 1400 2175 840 1235 161 1640 64995 129 3790 8400 4175 892 893 675 1297 London Abbey Nort1 Although Nort1 Bara Carbon 125 Bur Circle 125 B 447.22.25.24.15.54.25.24.25.24.47.24.25.54.44.26.26.27.25.24.25.26.26.27.26.26.27.26.26.27.26.26.27.22.26.26.27.22.26.26.27.22.27.22.26.26.27.22 Stockholm ### Provious: 34192 | Provious: 34192 | 155 | 366 | 344 | 107 | 344 | 107 | 407 | 505 | 346 | 107 | 505 | 346 | 107 | 505 | 346 | 107 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 505 | 50 Alcon Aturninum 2579 Ball Conada 2579 Ball Conada 2579 Ball Conada 2579 Bamborder B 2079 Cambbor Conscider B 2579 Daminion Text A 709 Daminion Text A 709 Daminion B 2579 MacAllian B 1976 MacAllian B 1976 MacAllian B 1976 MacAllian B 1979 Guebec Tel 2579 Guebec Tel 279 Guebec 1646 1446 1976 2746 2746 2746 254 254 254 254 254 254 254 254 在各种的基础的 Fas



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Falling Sales Hurt Daimler's **Aerospace Unit**

MUNICH — Deutsche Aerospace AG, a unit of Daimler-Benz program had led to a one-time AG, announced Wednesday that it write-off of 1.1 billion DM this posted a net loss of 694 million Deutsche marks (\$408 million) in 1993, more than double its 1992 loss of 341 million DM.

The company also said that stagnant sales would lead to a loss again in 1994 before cost savings from a massive program of layoffs and plant closures make a return to profit likely in 1995.

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Like most European aerospace and aviation companies, Deutsche Acrospace has been badly hit by the recession and by cutbacks in defense budgets following the end of the Cold War. Since its creation in 1989 from a merger of two air-craft companies, Deutsche Aerospace has only once made a profit: 50 million DM on sales of 12.5 billion DM in 1990.

Manfred Bischoff, the company's finance director, said that there would be a "definite improvement" in earnings in the current year, although there would still be a loss. He said that the company would return to profit in 1995 if we don't have any more special costs and if events in the area of

would not exceed those recorded last year. Sales in 1993 had fallen to 17.3 billion DM, down 7 percent from the previous year.

Jürgen Schrempp, chief execu-

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

MADRID - Banco Español

de Crédito, which was put un-

der state control at the end of

1993 amid reports of heavy

losses, had a pretax loss of 577.9

billion pesetas (\$4 billion) for

the year, the national commis-

'sion for the stock market re-

The commission said doubtful

loans at the bank, known as

Banesto, rose to 784.8 billion pe-

setas at the end of 1993 from

188.7 billion pesetas at the end

ment dismissed the board of

ported Wednesday.

\$4 Billion Banesto Loss

year. He said the restructuring would include the closing of six domestic plants by 1996 and the reduction of the company's work force by more than 10,000, to

Mr. Schrempp said that a down-ward trend in orders had forced the company to take drastic action. This is one of the factors that is forcing us to reduce capacity, because we can only support those activities that we'll need in the long term." he said.

Orders fell last year to 15.6 billion DM, down 8.2 percent from

The company said that military sales have fallen over the past four years from more than 50 percent of total sales to 27 percent as spending by governments fell and as Deutsche Aerospace extended activities in other brances. Mr. Schremon said more than half of the company's spending on research was being devoted to nondefense products.

Regarding the new Eurofighter model being developed by Germathat the German government should pay extra development costs of 570 million DM or possibly face an even higher bill.

Banesto and installed its own

The government has since of-

fered Banesto for sale and is

expected to decide next week

among three potential purchas-

ers: Banco de Bilbao-Vizcaya,

Banco Santander and the state-

owned banking concern Argen-taria Corporación Bancaria de

Banesto is estimated to need

an infusion of 605 billion pese-

tas, with 320 billion pesetas to

be provided by the bank itself

through a new owner or other

(AFP, AFX)

España SA.

administrators on Dec. 28.

(Bloomberg, Reuters)

U.S. to Rule on Mérieux Vaccine 'Tangled Web' Over Control of Rabies Treatment

WASHINGTON - A decision is due this week in the battle between a French pharmaceutical giant and a smaller American company over who will provide a life-saving rabies vaccine to Americans and at what price.
"It's a very tangled web," said Dr. F.T.
Satalowich of the National Association of
Public Health Veterinarians.

For years, the French company Pasteur Mérieux Sérums & Vaccins SA was the only source for the human rabies vaccine sold in the United States. American doctors complained that this monopoly caused the drug's price to jump from \$30 a dose to \$100 in six years and sometimes led to shortages.

So when Institut Mericux SA — Pasteur

Mérieux's parent and a unit of Rhône-Poulenc SA, France's leading chemical and pharmaceutical company, bought a company that was about to launch its own rabies vaccine in America, the Federal Trade Commission in-

In 1990, the FTC said Mérieux could not equire Connaught Laboratories Inc. unless it relinquished its monopoly on the vaccine. Mérieux signed a consent order agreeing to sell Connaught's rabies vaccine and to lease the buyer its manufacturing plant so produc-

tion could begin immediately.

Four years later, however, Merieux still owns both vaccines - and now is asking the

FTC to lift the consent order so it will not have to sell to the prospective buyer, North American Vaccine Co. The FTC's decision is

due by Friday.
"This is going in the wrong direction,"
North American's lawyer, Dan Abdun-Nabi,
said. He said the monopoly had "sent prices

The French company says the monopoly it was asked to give up no longer exists.

up and supplies down when people really need a reliable source."

But Don McKibbin, a spokesman for Mer-ieux-Connaught, replied: There is no monopoly any more. The economic environment has ony any more. The exhaust control was any more changed significantly for the rabies vaccine.

Rabies is an increasing concern in America.

where at least three deaths were reported from the disease last year. Anyone bitten or scratched by unvaccinated animals must im-

mediately get about five vaccine shots. Once symptoms of rabies appear, death is inevitable. About 26,000 Americans will need the vac-

KOHL: Chancellor Says Banks Might Share Blame in Schneider Case

cine this year. But whose shots they will get is up to the FTC. Doctors do have another vaccine source:

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The SmithKline Beecham Pharmaceuticals unit of SmithKline Beecham PLC has just begun selling 10,000 doses of vaccine from laboratories owned by the state of Michigan, and two European companies are seeking U.S. approval to sell their own vaccines.

But critics say Michigan's 10,000 doses will not go far and that more competition is needed now to lower the drug's cost and ensure supply.

"Rabies is the disease where we shouldn't be thinking and talking about monopolies," said Dr. Charles Rupprecht, rabies chief for the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

But Méreiux says Michigan's vaccine eliminated the monopoly and complains that North American Vaccine "has never actually produced or sold vaccine in commercial quantities.'

North American, which pledged to lower the drug's cost, has vaccines in the final phases of testing funded by the National Institutes of Health. That, Mr. Abdun-Nabi said, should be proof of the company's capa-

"Clearly all they're saying is, 'We don't want competition,'" he said of Merieux.

Investor's Europe Sis-1 (George Assault 487-6) - 100

Very briefly:

• British unemployment dropped by a seasonally adjusted 30,300 in March, taking the overall unemployment rate down to 9.7 percent from 9.8 percent in February — a 21 month low. The government also said its debt in 1993-94 was £45.9 billion (\$68 billion), below its projection of £49.8 billion.

• France's investigation into past management practices and steep losses at state-run Crédit Lyonnais will be closed to the public and the only official information about the investigation will be released in a final report. The bank had a loss of 6.9 billion French francs (\$1 billion) in 1993.

• Swiss Bank Corp. expects "satisfactory" results in 1994, despite weak operating profit in February and March, because of increased commissions. The bank did not release any specific figures.

Electrolux AB agreed to sell its U.S. subsidiary, Blaw Knox Construction Equipment Corp., to Clark Equipment Co. for 1.14 billion kronor (\$144 million). Blaw Knox is part of its White Consolidated Industries Inc.

Bloomherg, Reuters, AFX, AP

politics don't surprise us." ny, Britain, Italy and Spain, he said Continued from Page 1 shareholders and taxpayers. He also said that sales in 1994 Deutsche Bank officials said they never had

said Ernst Welteke, finance minister of the state of Hesse.

Most bank loans to the Schneider company, Dr. Jürgen Schneider AG, were at least partially secured by property, while thousands of small contractors were left in the lurch.

In an interview, Mr. Welteke proposed changes in German regulations affecting banks' reporting of rainy-day reserves, the jurisdiction of the federal banking supervision office and bankruptcy laws.

"Our system of universal banking also has its advantages, but right now we have to appeal to banks' sense of responsibility and ethics," Mr. Welteke said. Economics Minister Günter Rexrodt has

asked banks to come up with "meonventional" ways of assisting small businesses in trouble as a result of the Schneider bankruptcy.

Last week, the federal government said it

would consider changes in the country's bankruptcy code to aid small businesses that rely on banks' estimations of their clients' solidity. Though the banks are not yet the subject of a formal investigation, Hans-Hermann Eckert, a spokesman for the Hesse state prosecutor's of-

fice, said an ongoing probe of alleged fraud and embezzlement involving Mr. Schneider and his wife extended "in all dimensions." That includes the possibility that banks or

individual bank employees had aided the Schneiders' alleged deceptions by accepting bribes or knowingly overlooking inconsisten-cies in loan applications, he said.

His statements coincided with the announcement of a second criminal charge against the Schneiders, for embezzlement.

Deutsche Bank AG, the biggest single credi-tor of the missing couple, said it welcomed an investigation, which it said "would show that there is no proof of criminal activity on the part of the bank." The bank has accused Mr. Schneider of lying on an application for a loan, which constitutes fraud.

But the prosecutor, echoing recent comments by real estate and construction industry specialists, openly doubted that the Schneiders could be proved guilty of deceiving the banks. The banks "know the real estate business and normally would not allow themselves to be deceived in that way," he said.

Deutsche Bank has grudgingly conceded a need to reexamine its lending procedures after being forced for a second time to defend itself against charges that it failed to adequately scrutinize a major client. The bank also had a major role in the recent near-bankruptcy and bailout of Metallgesellschaft AG.

In both cases, critics say, banks ignored wellpublicized warning signals that risky specula-tion might end badly for their clients, them-

selves and thousands of individual employees.

any reason to suspect Mr. Schneider of deception or being in financial difficulty until he asked for a "transitional loan" in a letter recrived April 7, the same time it learned of his disappearance.

But numerous banking, building and real estate industry sources have countered that Schneider fiasco was avoidable.

Mr. Welteke, whose jurisdiction includes Frankfurt and Königstein, where the Schneider empire was based, said authorities' first order of business was "to ask how it's possible that one individual can collect such a volume of debt in such a short time." "People have a right to ask us, the politicians,

what's happening in a land where a normal citizen who wants a mortgage on his house has to do a song and dance act while someone like Mr. Schneider can collect a debt of a billion marks," he said. According to Bundesbank records, the Schneiders' debts more than doubled between

July 1992 and the end of last year, to 5 billion DM from 2.4 billion DM, even as the German real estate market showed signs of stalling. Because the Schneider empire was organized

as a limited liability partnership, it was not required to disclose details of its finances.

Dior Posts Profit, Sees More

PARIS — The fashion house Christian Dior SA, one of the companies that controls the huxurygoods maker LVMH Louis Vuitton Moet Hennessy SA, said Wednes-day that profit after minority interests rose 9 percent last year and was on course for a considerably larger gain this year.

Dior, which has a 55 percent stake in Jacques Rober SA, a holding company that in turn owns 45 percent of LVMH, said 1993 profit came to 876 million French francs

(\$150 million). Of Dior's total profit, 116 mil-

lion francs was contributed by its clothes-designing and fashion business, it said, with the rest coming mainly from LVMH. The company said that if the

trend of the last few months continued, there would be a "very significant increase in profit this year. Dior said sales for the first two months of 1994 were up 27 percent from the year-earlier period. Sales rose 10 percent in 1993, to 24.6 billion francs. The company recommended a dividend of nine francs a share for 1993, compared

with 8.40 francs for 1992. (AFP, Bloomberg)

of 1992. The Spanish govern- private sources.

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Continued on Page 12

COSMETICS: A Berlin Story Closer to home, Berlin Kosmetik Continued from Page 9

European markets, Mr. Learsy said it would be necessary to keep prices down due to consumers' ited purchasing power."

"We can afford to have low prices with reasonable volume," he

market our products." Mr. Learsy hopes such a policy will enable the company to sell its products in China. He traveled here earlier this month with Berlin's mayor to sign a joint venture

The company plans to invest several million dollars in China to build a plant that will sell products under its brand names.

s looking to break into Western Germany, but so far its efforts have not been particularly successful apart from a few department stores in the Berlin area. Last fall, Mr. Learsy criticized potential West German business partners for not giving him a "fair opportunity to

"We've had experiences where many distributors or chains have not even given us a meeting to show our products for seven to nine months after we asked for an appointment," he said. "There's enormous resistance to accommodating Eastern German products in the German marketing chain."

Fiat Italy Prospects Dim aboye all the Italian market, are

AFP-Exael News TURIN — Fiat SpA's share of the European export market in the first few months of this year jumped between 12 percent and 14 percent from the previous year, but prospects remain "not brilliant" in Italy, the company's managing director said Wednesday.

"The economic recovery does not appear to be so obvious. It's slow and labored," Paolo Cantarella said of Italy in comparison with signs of recovery seen in other European markets. "We well know that the pros-

pects for a market recovery,

not brilliant in the short term, Mr. Cantarella also said Fiat's Alfa Romeo unit would

launch a family-model Alfa 145 on Sept. 1, as part of the company's plan to launch six new models in the next two years. He said family-sized models accounted for 50 percent of Alfa Romeo's sales. Fiat will invest 1.4 trillion lire

(\$86 million) in its Alfa Romeo plant near Milan between now and 1996, he said. Fiat has invested 3.6 trillion lire in the plant since 1987.

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Fear of Unrest Inhibits China's Reform Efforts

By Lena H. Sun

BEIJING — Officials are slowing their effort to reform state-owned enterprises, the backbone of China's economy for factors. na's economy, for fear of sparking widespread labor

na's economy, for fear of sparking winespieces unrest, analysts in Beijing say.

Because reform of the inefficient state sector through the cutting of subsidies and tightening of credit is at the heart of China's effort to move from a credit is at the heart of China's effort to move from a socialist planned economy toward a market economy. lack of progress makes it difficult to go on to other

measures such as trying to reform the banking system. A Western economist said one reason reform efforts had slowed in the first quarter of this year was that officials were "looking more carefully" at how their actions might affect "social stability."

Two years ago, China formally embraced a market economy as the goal for the ruling Communist Party. and the economy then grew 13 percent in each of the succeeding years. But now, the government is finding that further reform means grappling with politically

The period of very rapid economic growth, sustained now for over two years, is bringing a lot of chickens home to roost," a Western diplomat said.

The government is battling its highest inflation rate since 1989, when soaring prices and panic buying fueled the pro-democracy protests that were violently crushed by the army near Tiananmen Square.

Prices in major cities were up nearly 25 percent in the first quarter of this year, according to official data released this week. This year, for the first time, the government is publishing inflation statistics monthly. an indication of how seriously it views the problem.

Many cities and provinces are trying to reimpose price controls on various commodities. In Beijing a recent survey found rising prices to be among the top concerns of residents. Many complained that even the arrival of large amounts of fruits and vegetables this spring had not brought down prices as it did in the past.

China's light against inflation is being stymied by the need to pump money into the cash-starved state enterprises that account for nearly 50 percent of the country's industrial output and employ more than 100 million people. The government fears that without ibsidies and theap credit, these enterprises will fail, leaving millions of unemployed.

China is afraid "that one spark could ignite a large-scale protest" like that of June 1989, said Liu Nian-

chun, who is trying to organize an independent union to represent workers and peasants. There have been numerous reports of strikes and worker protests in major cities such as Xian and Tianjin, Mr. Liu said. In China's industrial northeast.

a series of strikes has hit several cities in Liaoning Province since March because of wage cuts and price increases, according to a Hong Kong newspaper.
The resulting slowdown in reform has left struggling

factories not only still in business, but pulling down more robust competitors. "Those that should die do not die, and those that live cannot live well," a report by the China News Service said. The ultimate goal for enterprise reform is to make state factories responsible for their own profits and losses. A much-publicized experiment announced last

on the books, but the names of the factories chosen have yet to be made public. Many workers fear that China's economic reforms will lead to bankruptcies among state enterprises, which provide housing, medical care and education

year to overhaul 100 large state-owned factories is still

benefits as well as employment. At least two-thirds of state enterprises are losing money, surviving on subsidies and bank loans that are

draining government coffers and the state banking system. But tight credit, poor management and accumulating long-term debt are causing growing layoffs as state-run factories try to pull out of the red.

Of nearly 2,000 enterprises in four major cities of Hebei Province. 42 percent were running losses, and nearly half of the workers were either not being paid or receiving only a portion of their wages, according to an official report last week. Some of the enterprises had paid no wages for five to six months. Others had halted medical coverage.

Even the Beijing Capital Iron & Steel Works, considered one of the country's most successful state enterprises, needed bank loans to pay wages in February, according to a China News Service report.

These concerns make it difficult to proceed with reform in banking, and that, in turn, makes it hard for the government to bring down inflation. Economists point out that while wages have more or

less kept pace with inflation, the average wealth of Chinese workers is being eroded because bank deposits are not sufficiently indexed to inflation. Prime Minister Li Peng has said the government

wanted to slow economic growth to about 9 percent

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Vietnam Resents U.S. Energy Firm's **Chinese Concession**

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches HANOI -- A simmering dispute over the Spratly Islands beated up on Wednesday when Vietnam accused an American company backed by China of "a very serious new escalation."

Vietnam was responding to Crestone Energy Corp.'s announcement on Tuesday that it had begun a search for oil in the South China See near the Spratly Islands. China, Vietnam and Taiwan each claim all of the Spratlys, while Malaysia, the Philippines and Brunei claim parts of the archipelago.

Crestone was granted its pro-specting rights in 1992, and Hanoi and Beijing have waged a war of words since then.

The Vietnamese Foreign Ministry did not directly criticize Beijing. But it said: "No other country or company is allowed to carry out exploration and exploitation of resources on the continental shelf and the special economic zone of Vietnam without the permission of the Vietnamese government. Crestone will have to take all responsibility for consequences caused by their activities."

Crestone, an independent oil company based in Denver, said it was starting work in the disputed area about 300 kilometers (190 miles; southeast of Ho Chi Minh City "with full support and protection from China.

It said it would would dig exploratory wells under the protection of

the Chinese navy, which has stepped up operations in the Spratlys. Crestone has said the exploration area has an estimated 1 billion barrels of oil. The company will have access to 25,155 square kilometers (10,000 square miles), the largest area ever included in a prospecting contract in

Crestone made its announcement a few hours before Vietnam signed contracts with Mobil Corp., Russian and Japanese companies for exploration of the Thanh Long (Blue Dragon) field. This lies west of Crestone's Chinese concession and within China's territorial claim.

Hanoi and Beijing normalized re-lations in 1991 after a war on their land border in 1979 and a clash in 1988 over the strategic, potentially oil-rich Spratly Islands. They signed an agreement last year not to use force to resolve disputes.

Vietnam said it had exercised its right to sovereignty over its conti-nental shelf, including the Crestone contract area, for years by offering exploration blocks for bids.

former South Vietnam, defeated in the Vietnam War in 1975, claimed its sovereignty over the area and Hanoi did likewise after the war. Vietnam had scientific and oil-

services facilities, including a sea lighting system and a meteorology station, in the area, the Foreign Ministry statement said.

(Reuters, AFP)

40% Air-India Sell-Off Seen

BOMBAY —The government is expected to sell as much as a 40 percent stake in Air-India and tap global markets for some of the \$2 billion the stateowned carrier needs to expand its fleet. Air-India's new managing director said Wednesday. Durga Mathur, who took over last month, said

the government was expected to make an announcement on Air-India's partial privatization soon. "I think the disinvestment will be around 35 to 40 percent," he said, adding that he expected the stake to be sold over a period of four to five years. He also said Air India, which now has 26 planes,

planned to buy three A-310s from Airbus Industrie and two U.S.-made Boeing Co. 747-400s by 1996/97 and a further eight to 12 planes before the turn of the century from a selection of U.S.-made McDonneli Douglas Corp. MD-lis, Airbus A-

Mr. Mathur also said Air-India planned to make both an international and a domestic bond issue to fund "somewhere near half" of the \$2 billion modernization of its fleet.

He said the carrier was considering five non-Indian companies as possible managers for an expected Eurobond issue.

Mr. Mathur said Air-India was replacing aging aircraft and bringing down the fleet's average age to around six to seven years from the present 12 Another source of pressure on Air-India, he said, was the new routes it is seeking, to East Asia beyond Singapore and Jakarta, as well as to both eastern and western coasts of Australia.

He said the Asia-Pacific region would be the toughest battleground for expansion of Air-India, which he acknowledged had been losing market share even within India "by remaining static. by just not expanding our fleet, not expanding our

Strong Yen Cuts Japan Car Exports

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches TOKYO - The two biggest automakers in Japan said Wednesday that exports declined in the year to March 1994 as they shifted production overseas to avoid the impact of the strong yen and trade friction with the United States.

Nissan Motor Co. said exports in its 1993-94 financial year plunged 30 percent from the previous year. while domestic production fell 14.1 percent. Toyota Motor Corp.'s exports fell 13.5 percent in the period and production fell 11.4 percent.

Sluggish demand in Japan because of the struggling economy contributed to the drop in domestic production, the automakers said.

Analysts predicted the trend of falling exports would continue as the Japanese automakers increase overseas production and cut back at home. Japanese automakers have tried to increase overseas output in recent years, in part to avert criticism from abroad about car exports being a main factor behind Tokyo's huge trade surplus, which was \$122 billion in 1993-94.

Asked whether the deal amount-A Toyota executive has said the ed to a bailout, Hiroshi Kamata, company would increase overseas production by 50 percent by the end of 1996 and would double the output capacity of its wholly owned U.S. plant in 1993.

(Reuters, AFP, Knight-Ridder)

Very briefly:

Investor's Asia

· Toshiba Corp. and Seagate Technology Inc. of the United States announced that they have agreed to share all patents relating to computer hard disks.

• STAR TV said that its launch of a pay-movie channel in Taiwan would not be affected by a threatened boycott by cable operators who lost out in the competition to become STAR's Taiwan agent.

 Sharp Corp. said it would post a rise in its parent company pretax profit and revenue in the year ended in March 1994, the first growth in three years. The company said that strong sales of electric equipment and video cameras had buoyed results.

• Pioneer Electric Corp. will market a compact-disk read-only memory changer that holds 500 disks, a sign of the rapidly growing popularity of the computer-data-storage medium.

 Northrop Corp. has offered to help Taiwan upgrade its F-5E warplanes. Vietnam said industrial output in the first quarter of this year was 11.4 percent higher than a year ago as exports rose 18 percent and imports climbed 20.6 percent.

Reuers, AP, AFX, AFP

China Raids Pirate-CD Sellers

The Associated Press

BEIJING - Authorities announced a crackdown Wednesday on compact-disk piracy that has drawn international condemnation and a threat of American trade

Police raided 400 music stores in five southern Chinese cities where the pirated disks have nearly driven legitimate CDs from the market, a television news report said.

By Wednesday afternoon, the report said, officials in Canton had seized more than 53,000 pirated

CDs, 2,700 pirated cassette tapes and almost 100 fake laser disks. It said the next step would be a crackdown on manufacturers. An international industry group

complained three weeks ago that China was exporting tens of mil-lions of pirated CDs and threatening to destroy the world's legitimate CD industry. The United States warned China

in December that it might face trade sanctions for widespread copyright and trademark violations, including CD piracy.

340s, Boeing 777s and the IL-96s from Russia. routes, not trying to seek new markets." 3 Small Japanese Banks to Merge

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches TOKYO -- While they are hardly brand names in Japanese finance, three small banks from northern Japan that announced plans Wednesday to merge could represent the start of a consolidation of the nation's struggling regional banks and credit unions. Tokuyo City Bank Ltd., Kita-

Nippon Bank Ltd. and Shokusan The U.S.-backed government of Bank Ltd., all based in the northern region of Tohoku, said they planned by January to form a new concern called Heisei Bank, in which they will have equal stakes. The three banks had deposits totaling 2.27 trillion yen (\$22 billion) at the end of March.

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"You could construe it as the

the Federation of Japan Bankers said David Snoddy, an analyst at Jardine Fleming Securities. He said regional consolidation had long Associations. In addition, there are 428 credit unions known as shinkin. "been an idea" in Japan and "it could be that this is finally going to start happening." may be more than a marriage of

Some analysts said hints of economic recovery in Japan might prove a catalyst for more such mergers. But whatever the reason, they said, it is certainly not coming

"It's not particularly surprising that you will see neighboring regional banks come together, because Japan has too many banks," said Da-vid Threadgold, an industry analyst at Barclays de Zoete Wedd.

As of last month, Japan had 129 regional banks, 11 commercial beginning of a shake-up in the banks, three long-term credit banks whole regional financial system," and seven trust banks, according to

managing director of Tokuyo City Bank's Tokyo branch, said he did not see it that way. "I understand that this is an equal merger," he

But with Tokuyo City and Kita-

Nippon saddled with considerable

bad debt on their books, the merger

convenience. As of September 1993, Tokuyo had 9.1 billion yen

outstanding in loans to bankrupt

(Bloomberg, AFX)

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Germany

Shaping a New Identity, and Trying to Come to Terms With the Past

By Marc Fisher

THE GERMANS used to be much easier to figure out. The Wall made life simple: capitalists here, communists there. The past was bad, the present eager to please. Business boomed, affluence leached through society, erasing class

Then everything changed. The end of the Cold War and the fall of the Berlin Wall brought the promise of a new Germany, along with assurances that there would be no new Germany. This was going to be confusing.

Ever since, the reunited Germany has embarked on a new, somewhat dizzving kind of waltz. On one issue after another, it's been one

step forward, one step back.

Chancellor Helmut Kohl repeatedly pronounced himself and his country ready to take on new international responsibilities, including a broader military role, a permanent seat on the UN Security Council, and a stronger say in European leadership. But the Bonn government remains stalemated over how to use its troops abroad, and the failure of Europe to make any difference in the Balkan conflict has left the world skeptical about German rhetoric.

The Treuhand, the agency in charge of privatizing Eastern Germany's old communist enterprises, declared its work finished, but German industry is exporting jobs by the hundreds of thousands and unemployment in both parts of Germany has soared to levels not seen since the Weimar Republic.

The Germans seem finally to have asserted some command over the angry young toughs of the far right, as police and courts have gotten more serious about combating violence against foreigners. But despite nice words of intent from Mr. Kohl and other politicians, no move has been made toward the immigration and citizenship reforms promised during the wave of neo-Nazi assaults over the past three years.

Frightened to the bone that it will lose power this year, Mr. Kohl's Christian Democratic Union has launched a campaign designed to assure Germans that the insecurities of the post-Wall era can be overcome through law and order. Instead of realistic rhetoric about the difficult choices Germany faces, the CDU has offered tough talk from parliamentary leader Wolfgang Schäuble, who advocated us-ing Bundeswehr soldiers on German city streets, and Steffen Heitmann, Mr. Kohl's abortive personal pick to succeed Richard von Weizsäcker as president, who told eastern women to stop bellyaching about losing their jobs and get back to raising families, and called on his countrymen and the world to stop focusing on the Nazi past and the Holocaust.

Yet, encouragingly, the German public has responded to a paucity of vision from its main-

<u>.: 110.</u>



Berlin's Reichstag, one of Germany's most cherished and ambivalent symbols, will be wrapped by the artist Christo in a shinimering silver coat.

stream parties not by leaping to extremes, but by experimenting with centrist protest move-ments such as the aptly named Instead Party. Similarly, parliamentarians in Bonn over-

ruled the chancellor and endorsed the Bulgarian-American artist Christo's longstanding plan to wrap Berlin's Reichstag — one of Germany's most cherished and ambivalent symbols — in a shimmering silver coat, a bit of fancy that only a confident, tolerant society would embrace

But again, that sign of openness contrasts with another symbolic act: Mr. Kohl's insistence that the country's new memorial to its war dead, the Neue Wache on Berlin's majestic Unter den Linden, be consecrated as a monument not only to German soldiers, but also to their victims. By mixing perpetrators and victims, murderers and murdered, in a single symbolic gesture, Mr. Kohl sends a message of sensitivity and false confidence.

This discomfort with the past, this attempt to redefine history and see the Germans of the Nazi era not as criminals or bystanders, but as

victims of an oppressive force that was somehow imposed upon them, is one of the strongest new messages to emerge from post-Wall

Last month in Jerusalem, Gunther Gillessen, a leading editor at the Frankfurter Allgemeine daily, Germany's most important establishment voice, addressed a gathering of Germans, Israelis and American Jews with a plea for the creation of "a new taboo" against photographic or film representations of the Holocaust. "Memory should be permitted to sink in the sediment of time," he said. "The Shoah is a closed event. The second and third generations should be spared.

Criticizing institutional efforts to keep the past alive - meaning Washington's new Holocaust Memorial Museum and Steven Spielberg's "Schindler's List" - Mr. Gillessen said "awful crimes should not be permitted to become the pivot of our lives." He rejected the notion that the Holocaust was a unique event in history, saying that "Relativization is the

Mr. Gillessen's comments were met first with stunned silence, then with vociferous reaction from Israelis and Americans. "It happened in your country, Dr. Gillessen," said Yehuda Brower, perhaps Israel's foremost scholar of the Holocaust, "For the first time in human history, people were murdered because they were born. Your society, like mine, won't get anywhere unless it confronts what hap-

The Gillessen speech was no anomaly. It is part of an effort by the Kohl government and conservative intellectuals in Germany to reach for the normalcy that eluded them during the artificial, semi-sovereign decades of the postwar era. From the German government's strenuous efforts to water down the impact of the Washington Holocaust Museum by offering to pay for an exhibit on postwar German democracy, to the Bonn government's recent attempt to discredit an American Jewish Committee public-opinion survey that found high levels of anti-Semitism in Germany, the years since unification have brought ever more muscular efforts to erase the asterisk of history.

Helmut Kohl's chancellorship can be viewed as one driven largely by a desire for normalcy, not by any political or economic nationalism unleashed by reunification. But the divisions within Germany — pitting east against west, German against foreigner, and the nation against its past - are spoiling Mr. Kohl's dream of capping his career with Germany's return to equality with its allies.

Although he denies any facility with symbolic politics, Mr. Kohl knows how to send a firm message: When he visited the graves of SS men at Bitburg, when he held a gala luncheon for Kurt Waldheim, when he builheadedly refused to recognize Germany's border with Poland in the sensitive months after the fall of the Berlin Wall, and when he refused to make any gesture of sympathy toward Germany's 6 million forlence, Mr. Kohl said that this new Germany wants to be considered on its own merits, on its

own morality. More than two-thirds of the German public tell pollsters they want to draw a thick line separating themselves from the timid, atoning, shuffling West Germany that emerged from postwar American domination.

Mr. Kohl's attitudes do not reflect nationalism.

ism, but a longing to step down from the dock and be a country that can make mistakes and follow policies — whether brilliant or bone-headed — without echoes of goosesteps.

So this fall, as Mr. Kohl bids to keep his job

for the bulk of the rest of the century, the chancellor will again play with the touchy issues of memory and history. Strategists in the CDU know they must perform a miracle to escape being sucked into a Grand Coalition with the long-hapless Social Democrats. German party politics is operating under new rules this year: Fraying party allegiance, social discord, economic troubles, and a level of disaffection in Eastern Germany not yet accepted by the major parties

This German election will be the last before a nerational shift more dramatic than the election of Bill Clinton in the United States. Mr. Kohl sees himself as the last German leader of the generation formed by memories of the war and the U.S.-led reconstruction of a devastated land. Mr. Kohl believes he is the last chancellor who will feel an emotional bond to the United States, and the last who will view European unification as a crucial barrier against the temp-

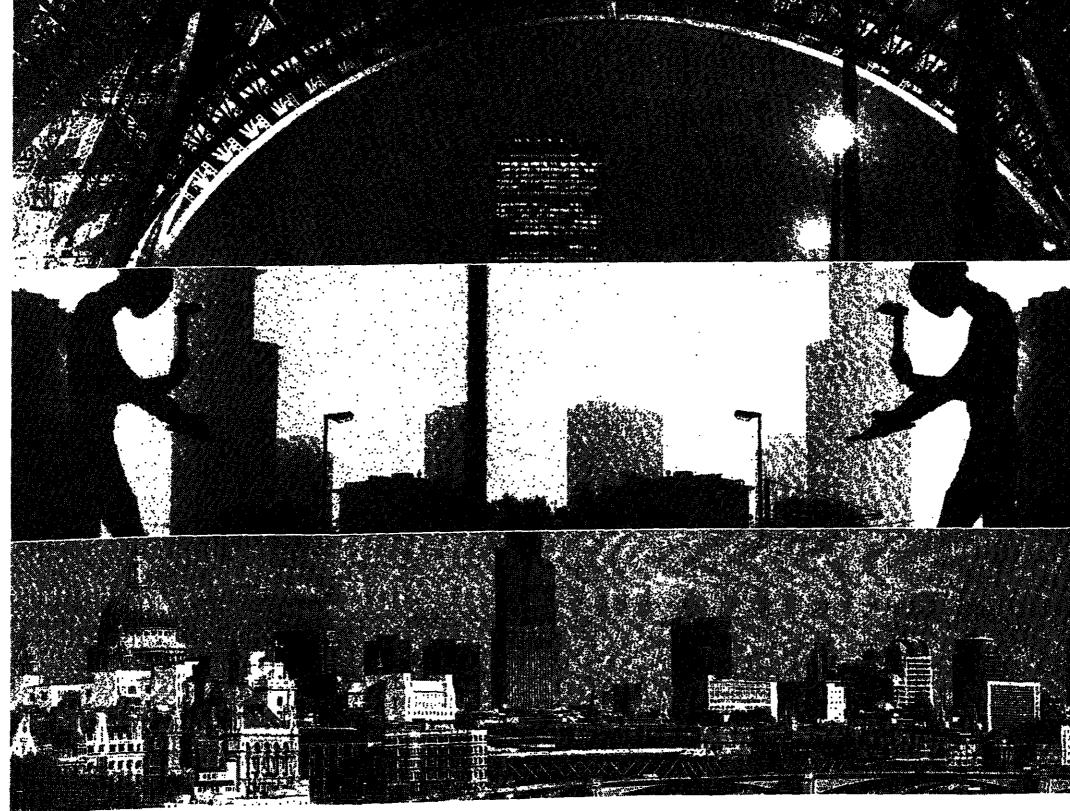
tation for Germany to go it alone.

Mr. Kohl's self-image may sound grandiose, but much of that vision is true. Germany is particularly lacking in political figures who have a sense of national purpose or identity. Being world champion in exports is no longer enough. Mr. Kohl's last chance is to present himself as the final, essential link between the wartime generation and a newly confident, secure Germany.

If many Germans find that image of their chancellor hard to swallow, the honest among them will find that the opposition has provided no more plausible vision of the German future. This fall, German voters will either muddle through with Mr. Kohl or take a chance on Rudolf Scharping, the quiet young Social Democrat who is trying to sound as much like Mr. Kohl as he can. In Germany, Mr. Kohl is often dismissed these days as a loser. But this one isn't over. Recall two facts: Germans usually vote for personal security. And in the postwar era, changes of government have come from internal coalition battles; voters have not yet ousted a ruling party at the ballot box.

MARC FISHER, former Berlin bureau chief of The Washington Post, is writing a book about the reunited Germany to be published by Simon & Schuster next winter.

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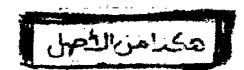
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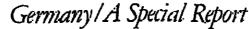


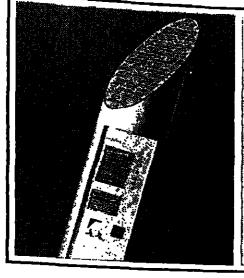
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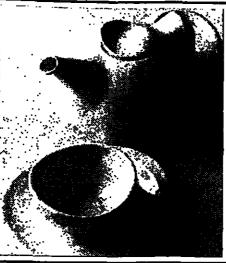
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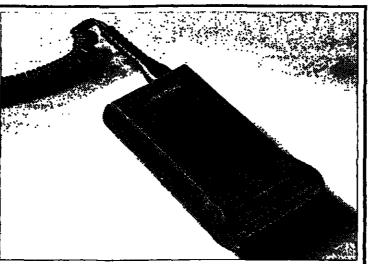












A solar parking meter, a tea set and the 'bebo Sher' electric razor are among East German-designed products in a traveling exhibition.

From the East, a New Focus on Product Design

By Ann Brocklehurst

ERLIN - In their efforts to sell their wares on Western markets. East Germans are concentrating on a stage of the manufacturing process that was long neglected under communism: product design. Although many East German products had a welldeserved reputation for quality, especially in technological areas, they often looked old-fashioned and clunky compared with sleek and modern Western goods.

And while looks may have counted for less in a command economy where many products were in perpetual short supply, the situation changed drastically with the switch to capitalism and the advent of competition.

Design is back in demand and a pool of East German designers whose creative talents had been stifled for years were called upon to quickly give a new look to products ranging from cola bottles to subway cars. The results of their labors can be seen in the "New States, New Directions" exhibation of East German products currently touring Germany and soon to be seen in Western Europe and the United States. The exhibition was arranged by the International Design Center in Berlin and paid for by the federal government and the Treuhand privatization agency, who see it as a business investment.

"It's known around the world in the track-vehicle business that without design, you can't sell," says Lutz Gelbert, manag-

er of conceptual design for Rail Vehicle Development at AEG AG's Hennigsdorf operations outside Berlin. "Competition is often now decided on the basis of design."

Although AEG had originally owned

the plant at Hennigsdorf, it was taken over by the East German government and the name changed to Lokomotive Elektrisches Werk after the war. Mr. Gelbert, who has both a technical and design background, joined the company in 1981 when it decided to involve designers in the production

Although he says the quality of design was high in Eastern Germany, many designs were never realized due to a shortage of both money and materials. Designing a locomotive for the Soviet

Union, all Mr. Gelbert did was choose the paint color. And working on a new generation of Berlin S-Bahn cars, LEW's designers were forced to install two small front windows in the locomotive instead of one big one because the size of glass they needed was not produced by any factory in the GDR.

Another designer, Brigitte Pietsch, ex-plains in the exhibition catalogue that in her first job designing electrical industrial ov-ens, she could have saved on materials, reduced weights and improved manageability, but since the ovens were sold to the Soviet Union by weight, it was decided that design improvements were not such a good idea and they were eventually stopped. All of which is not to say that life in

unified Germany is a designer's paradise. Mr. Gelbert estimates that some 60 per-

cent of the designers trained in East Germany are now either out of work or working in related fields like graphic design.

And while companies like AEG, a huge conglomerate with West German head-

quarters, can afford to publicize independently the subway train and locomotive models designed by Mr. Gethert and his colleagues Michael Sohn and Stefan Steilen, for many smaller companies, the exhibition is a unique chance to become better

The 85 designs on display were picked by a jury of designers and design instructors from among some 250 submissions. Judging criteria included practicality, ergonomics and environmental impact. Aesthetically the designs were expected to have a long life and not be merely fashionable.

The vast majority of the products selected were designed by East Germans, although many of the new packaging and labeling designs were created by West Germans. Club Cola's labels, for example. were designed by a Düsseldorf company and Karo cigarettes' new package is the work of a Frankfurt-am-Main advertising

In the case of a tea service produced by HB Ceramic Workshops GmbH of Mar-witz, Brandenburg, the exhibition is a chance to give new exposure to an old product. The form of the earthenware tea set was designed in 1934 by Hedwig Bollhagen, who created the light- and dark-blue striped pattern in 1948 and who remains the artistic head of the workshops today. The "bebo Sher" electric razor on dis-

play is a sleeker version of the shaver used for years by millions of men in Eastern Europe. Although the razor had a well known name and good reputation, the foreign company that took over the conglomerate that made it planned to close the shaver department down. Employees were convinced that the company was sal-

vageable, however, and arranged a buyout. Since then the management of bebo Sher Electric Appliances GmbH has studied Western marketing techniques and asked the designer Brigitte Pietsch to redesign its latest low-vibration razor to accommodate such new features as a long-hair cutter. Her "bebo Sher V" comes in five colors instead of just black and is now complemented by a mirrored carrying case.

"Basically, the exhibition is an image

campaign for East German products," says Angela Schönberger, the International Design Center's director.

Ms. Schönberger believes that much of the outside world hears regular bad news about the Russian economy and assumes falsely that Eastern Germany is in the same boat. She hopes the exhibition's coming foreign tour will help dispel some of those myths. "The transformation process has gone much more quickly here despite the bankruptcies, unemployment and social and psychological problems," she said. East "German technology was better and it was easier to get it up to western levels than it is in other countries."

ANN BROCKLEHURST is a journalist

Retracing Goethe's Footsteps

RFURT — Goethe slept here, So did Schiller. For that matter, so did Martin Luther.

In fact, there was a time when Erfurt and the historic residence and university cities nearby — Weimar, Meiningen, Jena, Arn-stadt and Eisenach — were among the most culturally significant sites in Europe.

It was in this part of Thuringia that Johann Wolfgang von Goethe and Friedrich Schiller composed some of the greatest works of Western literature around the end of the 18th century. Martin Luther began his studies in Erfurt in 1501 and later translated the Bible into German in the 900-year-old Wartburg castle that towers over Eisenach Johann Sebastian Bach was named church organist in Mühlhausen in 1707 and court organist a year later

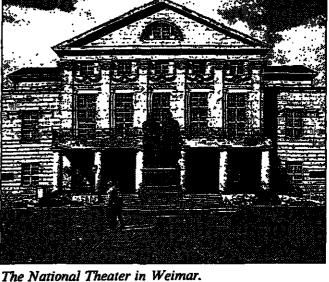
Several centuries later, the Eastern Land of Thuringia is starting to regain some of its former notoriety. this time among tourists who are following its Classical Road in search of the roots of German cul-

Beginning less than two hours from Frankfurt, the circular route winds through Eisenach, Gotha, Erfurt, Weimar, Jena, Rudolstadt, Ilmenan, Arnstadt and Meiningen and connects castles, cloisters, concert halls and other historical sites in a 300-kilometer (186-mile) road that tourists can travel in a weekend or over several weeks, depend-ing on how much time they have to stop along the way.

Four years after the fall of the Wall, Eastern Germany remains uncharted territory for many toursts. Businessmen continue to make up the majority of hotel guests and an overall occupancy rate of just 35 percent, versus 50 percent in some West German states, suggests there is a lot of potential left.

Though many small communities that have lost manufacturing a park that contained a city. Weiindustries are staking their future prosperity on rest, relaxation and recreation, experts say it is unlikely tourism will ever account for more than 2 percent of the state's gross domestic product. But the state hopes some visitors will return as The state has initiated a cultural

gia" that includes more than 70 concerts, ballet, theater productions, folk festivals, street markets and guided tours through museums, old town centers and the surrounding hills. Highlights of the festival are works by Goethe and Schiller, of course.



eekend outings in the summer. Erfurt, the 1,250-year-old capital Thuringia, was once known as Erfordia turrita for its towers, which make it look like a husky y's San Gimignano. Its famous Krämerbrücke, a stone bridge built with 32 stucco houses, also rekindies Italy. It is the only intact builtupon bridge north of the Alps and is the most vivid reminder of Erfurt's former glory as a center of trade along the East-West Kings Road. The city celebrates the memory every year with a Krämer-brückefest in June, complete with medieval costumes, jugglers and street theater.

Weimar, which recently hosted the emperor and empress of Japan, is warming up for its role as Euro-pean Cultural Capital for the year 1999 with a cycle of performances from Goethe's classics, including

A stately town once described as mar boasts exhibitions and historical sites devoted to the memory of Goethe, Schiller, Franz Liszt, Lu-cas Cranach the Elder, Gottfried Herder, Friedrich Hölderlin, Richard Wagner and Thomas Mann. Much of the city was destroyed at the end of World War II, but enough remains or has been rebuilt festival called "Autumn in Thurin- to remind visitors that this was once the residence of the dukes of Saxony and Weimar. Tourists can eat Thuringia's famous sausages and dumplings and drink local ale in Goethe's favorite restaurant, the White Swan.

The city celebrates Goethe's birthday every Aug. 28 and Schil-

The region also lends itself to lea's on Nov. 10 and holds an international music seminar every July. Famous forefathers are invoked for worldly causes as well: a sucker taking issue with a dramatic increase in downtown traffic shows northern European relative of Ita- an unhappy Schiller holding his

Eisenach is as renowned for the small, sputtering cars called Tra-bants as for the Wartburg fort where Luther holed up to translate the Bible. Now host to an endless stream of foreign visitors, the Wartburg is known as the "most German of German castles." Near Eisenach is also the starting point for a hiking path called the Rennsteig, which wanders for 168 kilometers along the ridges of the Thuringian Wood

Among the other cities along the Classical Road, Jena is probably the least attractive and most historic. It was here that Schiller held his first lecture at the university that now bears his name on "Why to study universal history and what that means".

Goethe himself said "everyone? who was anyone in Germany."
passed through the ancient university town in his day. Today, the city's sights include Goethe and Schiller memorials, a notable art collection and a planetarium named after Carl Zeiss, whose ootical works made the city world-famous in a later age.

Pilgrims can follow Goethe's footsteps along an 18.5-kilometer.... Wanderweg that starts at the City Hall in Ilmenau and ends at one of ... the region's ubiquitous Goethe-

Brandon Mitchener

Rise in Crime Worries a Safety-Conscious Nation

By Brandon Mitchener

RANKFURT - A sticker on the windows of local taxis reads "no hundred-mark bills. please." The reason is not a shortage of small change, although that is occasionally a problem, but more a widespread dread of counterfeit cash.

Introduced with considerable fanfare in 1991, Germany's new 50, 100 and 200 Deutsche mark hills have become the favorite currency of Italian and East European counterfeiters and a major headache for the Bundesbank, which removed 41,000 fake 100 DM (\$59) bills from circulation in 1993 alone, a tenfold increase from 1990.

Despite a nationwide mailing and awareness campaign, some experts say the Bundesbank is lighting a losing battle against organized crime.

The central bank is not the only

While a wave of attacks against foreigners, firebombings of refugee centers and vandalism of Jewish cemeteries since the fall of the Iron Curtain and German unification in 1990 have received worldwide attention. German authorities are at least as concerned about an unprecedented rise in other kinds of crime that they appear largely helpless to these

Automobile theft, burglary. robbery, bribery and murder have become staple elements of nightly newscasts, demoralizing a wealthy nation obsessed with security.

In a year replete with city, state and federal elections, crime has also become a highly charged po-litical issue, second only to the

state of the economy. In 1992, German police registered 6.3 million offenses ranging from purse-snatching to murder, almost 10 percent more than a year earlier. In the first half of 1993 (full-year numbers are not yet available), the number of of-fenses was up 8 percent from the first half of 1992. Cases involving murder and violent death dou-

Crime has risen elsewhere across Europe in the past few years, after a hull in the mid-1980s. The total number of crimes and misdemeanors reported in the 12nation European Union rose 6.9 percent in 1990 and 7.2 percent in 1991 and bas continued to gain since then.

But Germans seem to take the increase most to heart. Some 44 percent of Germans in a recent survey said they feel personally threatened by the rise in crime. Most were convinced that the problem was getting worse. Eighty percent said none of the estab-lished political parties was capable of decline with the said said. of dealing with the rising tide.

The conservative ruling party, the Christian Democrats, blames

the rise in crime as much on faltering respect for social and family values as on the opening of Germany's borders with Eastern Eu-

A large number of the offenses - some experts say as many as a third — are drug-related. Growing many is at least 10 million DM a poverty and uncontrolled immi-

gration, factors for which the govemment is held partially responsible, are also to blame.

But Interior Minister Manfred Kanther said crime in Germany is also marked by "an increasing international network, modern management, high-tech equipment and mounting brutality."

Frankfurt, which is widely known for its striking skyline and financial muscle, is trying to live down another image as Germany's capital of crime. There are more crimes per capita committed in Frankfurt than in any other large German city — 141,000 in 1993, or one for every 4.5 residents. Frankfurt isn't the only city

with a crime problem, however. "Frankfurt is a crossroads for drugs and dirty money," said Pe-Borchardt, a spokesman for the local police, "but is not nearly as bad as other cities when it comes to auto theft and the kinds of things that affect the average citi-

In fact, nowhere has the change been more dramatic than in Eastern Germany, where a police state has been replaced by understaffed, undermanned institutions largely unequipped to deal with organized crime.

In Brandenburg state, which shares a 252-kilometer (156-mile) border with Poland, the total number of crimes registered by local police rose by more than one-third in 1993 to 328,028, from 244,688 the year before.

THILE that total includes illegal border crossings and work-ing while an application for political asylum is pending - crimes that can only be committed by foreigners - even these crimes carry a heavy cost to society, the authorities say.

Interior Minister Alwin Ziel of Brandenburg said organized gangs from Eastern Europe were responsible for much of the state's auto thefts, prostitution, robberies and bribery, which together cost the state economy an estimated 8.5 million DM in 1993 alone.

In Saxony, street crimes were up 132 percent, in Thuringia 44 percent, and apartment break-ins up 44 percent and 9 percent in the two states, respectively. Gang wars with shootouts,

hombings and executions are an everyday occurrence in Berlin, according to Police Chief Hagen Saberschinsky, who said one out of three offenses is drug-related.

The Federal Police Agency attributes the rise in crime to Germany's wealth, liberal laws, and central location in an increasingly open-border Europe. It said profits from organized crime schemes they uncovered in 1992 totaled 700 million DM.

Ulrich Sieber, a Würzburg prolessor of criminology who con-ducted a study of organized crime for the federal police, estimated the German profits of international auto theft rings to be at least 100 million DM and profits from prostitution rings and gambling at almost 1 billion DM a year each.

Experts estimate the damage caused by counterfeiting in Ger-

Wolfgang Fell, a vice president of the Association of German Chambers of Commerce, said organized crime is causing business losses that are "no longer just important for individual companies but are instead taking on macro-

economic dimensions. Nuremberg police recently rounded up and fingerprinted 653 Chinese in 98 restaurants, almost the entire Chinese community of northern Bavaria, to break up a ring smuggling people into the country. Law-enforcement officials say the activity of Hong Kong-based crime gangs called triads is growing in Germany.

While the number of crimes reported is rising, the percentage of

criminals caught is falling. More than two-thirds of all crimes involve theft and fewer than a fifth of the cases are ever solved. The 240,000 police officers in Germanv - three for every 100 inhabitants - are barely able to cope.

The Federation of German Law Enforcement Officials, a powerful lobby, alleges that two-thirds of all reported crimes are never even investigated because of a lack of Authorities are responding to

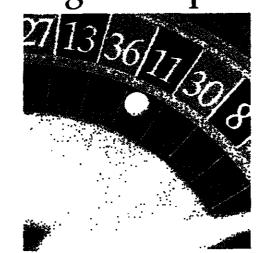
the rise in crime with plans for speedier trials, new witness protection programs, drastic increases in sentences and larger police forces. The federal government has also advanced a controversial plan to broaden use of covert surveillance, but several parties fear the plan goes too far and invites

In Frankfurt, the police department recently reorganized to create an 80-man force whose only job is to combat organized crime involved in drug and arms smuggling, prostitution and money

As a result of this and other efforts, authorities think they can at least take a bite out of crime if not thwart it decisively

BRANDON MITCHENER is Frankfurt correspondent for the In-ternational Herald Tribune,

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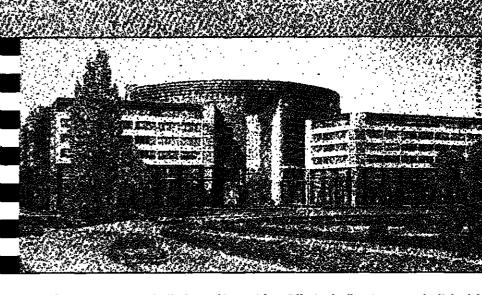
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As Publishers and Books Disappear, Cultural Decline?

By Walter Kaufmann

ERLIN - Late in 1989, from September through November, vast numbers of East Germans took to the streets with slogans such as "Democracy Now or Never," "German Problematic Republic," "Free Passage for Free Citizens," Retter the Germanus Court than the Whole Better the Government Goes than the Whole of the People." Not long after that, as the world knows, the Berlin Wall cracked and fell.

And so did the Honecker government. The wo Honeckers, Erich and Margot, were exiles in Moscow until Honecker was returned to Germany for trial in Berlin. Later the two took

We, who remained, have a new order and are uled, as it were, by Chancellor Helmut Kohl. And we are in the throes of a cultural decline. The writers of the ex-DDR, who played no mall part in the demonstrations that rocked he Wall, the system and the former government, have been deprived in a way they never dreamed of. Early on, a multinational media giant from the West stepped East through the track in the Wall and went into the business of elling books.

Across the Strasse der Befreiung (the Street of Liberation) in Dresden, where in that eventful November I was reading from my latest wolume of stories to an audience in a bookstore, Bertelsmann AG had occupied spacious quarters to open a Book Club. There were neon lights outside and white furniture and well-stocked bookshelves inside. Within the week they had sold books worth a total of \$50,000. Some 35,000 members were enlisted, a figure which has since doubled and trebled.

Such was the attraction of the hitherto unknown, that soon the bookstores in the Strasse der Befreiung found themselves desperate for customers and local libraries depleted of readers. In due course, full-page advertisements appeared in newspapers all over the country and Bertelsmann, which had already gobbled up book clubs in France and the United States. added new members not only in Dresden, but in Leipzig, Erfurt, Magdeburg, Rostock and

In Berlin, another Bertelsmann agency had been established, managed by Eberhard Rei-mann who, until recently, had faithfully served the ex-GDR Deputy Minister of Culture. Well acquainted with GDR publishing, Mr. Reimann, now serving a new master, saw the downfall of enterprises that had once been his

Bookstores in Eastern Germany have emptied their shelves not only of books written here, but of all books that were published here. They have returned thousands to the distributors or have sold their stocks for a song by putting them out in the streets in packing cases. Worst of all, a vast amount of good and valu-



Customers browse in the Wort & Werk bookstore in Leipzig, Eastern Germany

able reading matter has actually ended up in garbage dumps and disused coal pits.

More than 91,000 books have been given away by the Buchhaus Liepzig in order to save them from being dumped in garbage pits, insiders say. People took books away by the carload, among them works by Goethe, Fontane, Tchingis Aitmatov, Stanislaw Lem, Ana-tole France, Anna Seghers and Erwin Stritt-

In short, books published in this country simply had to disappear. If they remained on offer, the giants from the West threatened to withhold delivery of their publications, and that was a threat most bookstores did not ignore. They have learned to regret that. For the books they have dumped are meanwhile in demand again, but nowhere to be had.

What hope then for a small but renowned publishing house called Greifenverlag zu Rudolstadt to whom I had offered my last book? No hope whatever - in the house where fine literature was once published, travel brochures are now printed. The following quote from a letter I received from them is in line with countless quotes from letters by publishers to writers all over this country.

. . since we wrote you last, our financial situation has become calamitous . . . so we are suggesting postponing the contract we had offered you . . . we still think highly of your work and regret deeply to have to write you in Yours, with all good wishes, Greinfenverlag zu Rudolstadt.

The postponement foreshadowed the end. The contract never materialized, and bearing in mind that since the exit of Greifenverlag

dozens of other publishing houses throughout the country have gone out of business, one has the situation of the writers here in a nutshell. We have been deprived.

Do Not Mourn

'Heavy Wooden

Wares' of DDR

By Karl Corino

So wrote on July 1, 1959, a certain "Margar-

ete," an unofficial collaborator with the State

Ministry for Security, or Stasi. Behind the pen-

name Margarete was hidden Christa Wolf,

who was later to become a very well-known writer. The person she referred to in that

phrase of her secret report was her colleague.

of writers and writing in former East Germany.

East Germany called itself a "land of readers" or even "a cultured nation." All told.

about 6,000 books were published there per year, with subjects including letters, science.

schoolbooks, ideological brochures, etc. In

West Germany about 50,000 titles appeared

Reading Mr. Kaufmann's article on the fate

Walter Kaulmann.

lectual subject matter at all.

RANKFURT - "He is. it seems to

me, too concerned with creating im-

pressions, so that sometimes one

misses the intellectual substance.

The "Trumpets of Jericho" that shattered the Berlin Wall have also shattered the future of a good many of our writers, few of whom would have been considered merely conformist in the past. Since the Wall went down, the market here is being swamped.

And if at one time I expressed hope that DDR writing might retain its identity because it was something special, something specially needed, then I am far less confident now. Specially needed it may still be, but how can it surface without publishers?

Measured by my own efforts to find a new publisher after all three of my former East German publishing houses had been edged out of existence, the ascent of writers who were not as well-established in the West as Stefan Heym and Christa Wolf must have been arduous.

Of the well over 100 members of the German PEN Center (East) — still so called — I could name barely 10 who have accomplished that ascent and are making a living solely by their Our writers are experiencing the decimation

of their artistic contribution through economic pressure - a different kind of censorship than the one they often complained of in the past and German literature as a whole is damaged

WALTER KAUFMANN, the author of 25 books, has been general secretary of East German PEN for nearly 10 years.

Since newspapers in East Germany were all made the same way — deadly dull, thin and colorless - and the electronic media were carefully controlled and far from reality, the individual had practically nothing else to interest him but reading good literature. This was especially important, because certain controversial themes could only be treated under the cover of art.

When, occasionally, against all probability, a book appeared in East Germany that dealt with the problems afflicting "real existing Socialism." — as for example in Reiner Kunz's poems "Letter with a Blue Seal." or in the prose of Christa Wolf - then the editions of these books sold out almost immediately after publication, and people stood in lines to buy them as they did in the years of hunger to buy

The difficulty of the East German publishers was really that they couldn't print a sufficient number of these successful titles quickly enough. Print capacity was insufficient; paper was under a strict quota. And too many of these costly materials were used to print titles that no one wanted to read.

Leipzig the publishing capital, was sur-rounded by a wreath of old barns, in which thousands of tons of unsaleable books were stored. Since the roofs of these depots leaked, the books had to be transferred if it rained or

they would just not in the water.

The politically correct, but straw-dry literature that the party of Socialist unity couldn't give away to true comrades, lay generally under plastic sheets in some farmhouse out in the

country for use some day.

It isn't surprising that after the turning point of November '89, trucks loaded with DDRliterature arrived at the garbage dumps.

This is no great loss when it comes to works like the Collected Speeches of comrades Ulbricht and Honecker. And if classics like Goethe, Fontane or Anatole France wound up dumped in old mines or used for landfill, it shows the inability of the publishing firms' management to sell these valuable and worth-while books.

Sales were not the strong point of the publishing companies in the former East Germany. Words like advertising or retail sales were foreign words to these publishers.

Mismanagement, as in other branches of the economy, was not subject to serious punishment. Many publishers belonged to the East German Communist Party, or "to the people." Such publishers couldn't go bankrupt, and they could allow themselves to ignore the needs of the reader.

The same was true for many authors. No matter how boring their texts were, they got published. Authors had an assured income, even when their books sat like lead bars on the

one has the sense that the 35-year old judge-The important condition was that they held to the correct political line. Being true to Socialism paid off. ment on the writer has not yet become false. There are too many impressions, which now are created by bitterness, and not much intel-

This explains why the former East Germany boasted more writers per capita than any other country in the world. The SED treated writers the way Stalin used to; they were considered engineers of the soul," and trusted to convert the reader to Marxist-Leninist orthodoxy. The official overvaluing of literature in the DDR comes from this attitude.

Reunification meant the dethroning of most writers in Eastern Germany, Suddenly there were interesting newspapers to read, up-to-date and reader-friendly illustrated magazines, and a whole new offering of television programs. It's not surprising that shortly after the Wall fell, satellite television antennae sprouted

on Eastern rooftops. The public suddenly enjoyed freedom of information, which it had never had before. What you used to have to look for carefully in between rows of books was now available ev-

erywhere, right in front of your eyes.
Writers who had lived for years on the basis that they could remasticate the political buzzwords found that there was no longer a great public for their heavy wooden wares.

Their publishers discovered the same thing The largest part of the DDR-literature underwent a rapid decline after 1989.

Naturally part of the reason for this was that a sizeable percentage of the writers were in contact with the Stasi: the president of the Writers' Union, Hermann Kant, or the worldrenowned dramatist Heiner Mueller, or, as we've mentioned, Christa Wolf.

No doubt, of the three names, was she the least harmful. But even she found that she could sell only a small percentage of what she did before reunification, with her "What's Left" selling only about one-tenth of what it

The turning point came with reunification, which hit many publishers and authors in the former East Germany like a typhoon. Nothing stayed the way it was before. Some of the publishers that belonged to the SED did a management buy-out, sometimes with that party's supporter, the PDS, helping out. Others were bought out by Western capitalists, for example the former "flagship" Aufbau Verlag in Eastern Germany.

The publishing landscape in Eastern Germany today is multicolored: the old Socialist cadres are mixed up with growth-hungry mon-ey men from the West, established publishers with people who've never worked in the business like property speculators. These last are mostly interested in the land and buildings belonging to the publishers. There are also friends of literature.

Not least, there is a number of newly estab-lished "Easties," publishers like Christopher Links in East Berlin, who did a clever market analysis and realized that long-neglected reference books published in the DDR offered a

variety of opportunities. Know-how, a little capital, a small, dedicated staff and at the beginning a lot of hard work—that is the recipe that is providing surprisingly good results and promises better for the future. Many of the Western companies that are successful both in the West and the East. began as small as Christopher Links, even the giant Bertelsmann AG.

For authors like Walter Kaulmann and many of his generation, the turning point came too late. They can't break themselves off from the old political system, to which they owe their lives and for decades their livelihood.

KARL CORINO is a journalist and author

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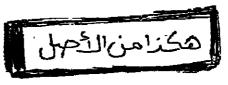
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SPORTS

Orioles Edge Angels as Smith Sets a Record

For a guy who's supposed to be slowing down, Lee Smith quickly is

putting up some big numbers. He preserved the Baltimore Orioles' 4-3 victory over the California Angels on Tuesday night and, in doing so, set a major-league record by getting his seventh save only 12 games into the season. The old mark was 14 by Bruce Sutter of the Chicago Cubs in 1980.

It was the seventh game that Smith, 36, had appeared in, and he has closed out all but one of Balti-

AL ROUNDUP

more's victories. Furthermore, he has not allowed an earned run yet, which is exactly what the Orioles wanted when they signed major league baseball's career saves lead-

"They say I lost my fastball about eight years ago, so what's new?" Smith said. "You look at my record, but every year someones ays big old Lee Smith is through.

"We're going to have to find a way to not kill him." said Baltimore's manager, Johnny Oates.
"It's great that he has seven saves, but we have to find a way to get a few more runs or not have to get to

Smith relieved with one out and a runner on first base. He struck out pinch-hitter Greg Myers, gave up a single to Damion Easley and retired Chad Curtis on a fly ball for career save No. 408.

"He's certainly not throwing the strikes he used to against me when he was with St. Louis, but he's hitting his spots," said the Angels' manager, Buck Rodgers.

Jeffrey Hammonds homered and drove in two runs at Camden Yards and Brady Anderson doubled twice. At 8-4, the Orioles already have matched their victory total for last April

However, Jamie Moyer became the first Baltimore starter besides Mike Mussina and Ben McDonald to win this year.

Indians 7, Twins 6: Sandy Alomar Jr.'s two-run single capped vis-iting Cleveland's three-run ninth. Omar Vizquel had three hits, and Carlos Baerga and Albert Belle homered for the Indians, who snapped a three-game losing

Dave Winfield had four of Minnesota's 16 hits and Kirby Puckett extended his hitting streak to a major league-high 14 games, every one the Twins have played.

White Sox 6, Brewers 2: Frank Thomas, Julio Franco and Ron Karkovice homered during Chicago's five-run eighth in Milwaukee.

Mariners 7, Yankees 1: Jay Buhner hit an RBI single in the first Dodgers said. inning in New York, a bases-empty homer in the third and a two-run shot in the fifth to give Seattle its

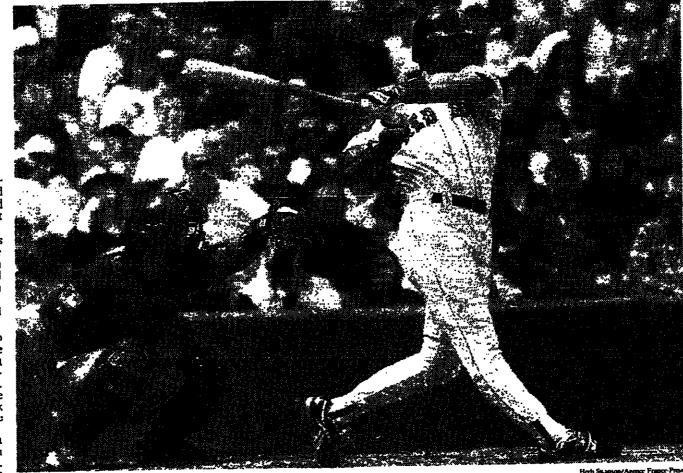
first road victory this season.
Greg Hibbard shut out the Yankees on four hits for eight innings to win for the first time since leaving the Chicago Cubs.

Bine Jays 13, Rangers 3: Three-run homers by Carlos Delgado and Joe Carter in Toronto highlighted the Blue Jays' season-high 17-hit attack against Texas.

Delgado connected for his league-leading eighth homer in the fourth inning, capping a five-run burst that made it 11-2. Carter had three hits, including his sixth homer, and drove in four runs. Kevin Brown tied a Texas record by giving up 10 runs.

Red Sox 13, Athletics 5: Mo Vaughn and Tim Nachring twice hit consecutive homers and Scott Cooper added a grand slam as Bos-ton overpowered visiting Oakland. The Red Sox, who have beaten the A's seven straight times, hit six home runs, their n. st in a game since Aug. 12, 1981.

Tigers 9, Royals 5: Kirk Gibson broke out of a 1-for-15 slump with two three-run homers in Detroit. The 13th multihomer game of his



Mike Greenwell hit one of his team's six home runs — its most since 1981 — as the Red Sox clubbed the visiting Athletics, 13-5.

Cubs Still Wrigley Doormats As Astros Drop Them to 0-7

The friendly confines of Wrigley Field have been friendly to everyone except the Chicago Cubs this

They remained the only team in the majors without a victory at home after a 3-0 loss to Greg Swindeli and the Houston Astros on

Tuesday night.

Jeff Bagwell, Andujar Cedeno and Steve Finley homered for Houston, dropping Chicago to 0-7 at Wrigley. The Cubs started out 0-8 there in 1957 and 0-7 in 1944.

"Sometimes you play too hard," said the Cubs' manager, Tom Tre-belhorn. "A game like this was tough, because we had so many to open the eighth.

Cardinals 5, Braves 4: Third

NL ROUNDUP

great opportunities. We're just a little jumpy. We're starting to

Swindell extended his scoreless streak to 17 innings. He gave up four hits in seven innings, then left after one pitch in the eighth because of a stiff shoulder.

Players Say Strike Looming, **Union Slates Meeting July 11**

NEW YORK - While it appears that the first half of the major league baseball season won't be inpossible work stoppage.

Donald Fehr, the head of the play- there's no agreement. ers' union, announced the meeting

of the executive board. "I'm pessimistic. History has shown that it's always been a war," Brett Butler of the Los Angeles

In 1985, the year of the last strike, the board met in Chicago on the day prior to the All-Star Game in Minneapolis and set an Aug. 6 strike date. The two-day work stoppage was settled the following day, after the intervention of Commissioner Peter Ueberroth.

negotiating years," Fehr said.

Fehr said the meeting may take place in Pittsburgh, the site of the terrupted by a strike, the players All-Star game, another city near will meet on July 11, the day before Pittsburgh or in Cleveland. He has All-Star Game, to discuss a said a strike is a "real possibility" because of the lack of progress in I see a 90 percent chance of a negotiations and the fear that the strike," Randy Milligan of the owners may unilaterally impose a Montreal Expos said Tuesday after salary cap after this season if

> "I don't have any comment to that," Bud Selig, chairman of the owners' executive council, said when told of Fehr's statements.

ating sessions since the owners re- won in Philadelphia. opened the labor contract on Dec. 1992, and there has been no gle that capped a four-run rally in substantive bargaining.

Baseball has been interrupted by even at 7. In the ninth. Eric Karros, four strikes and three lockouts Dave Hansen and Webster singled even at 7. In the ninth, Eric Karros, since 1972, including a 32-day lock-out in 1990.

Day Jones.

Milt Thompson hit a three-run

second inning, Cedeno homered to start the third and Finley homered

baseman Terry Pendleton's error set up a three-run rally in the top of the seventh and St. Louis ended Atlanta's six-game winning streak. It was only the second loss in 15

games for the Braves this season. The Cardinals trailed, 4-2, when Luis Alicea singled to lead off the seventh. Pendleton misplayed Erik Pappas's grounder, leading to a two-run double by pinch-hitter Gerald Perry and an RBI single by Bernard Gilkey.

Mets 4, Padres 3: Bret Saberhagen settled down after a shaky start and Jeff Kent got three hits as New York won in San Diego. Saberhagen gave up five straight

hits to start the game, producing three runs, but did not allow another run before leaving after the Kent went 3-for-5, raising his av-

erage to .423. He drove in a run, and has RBIs in seven consecutive Reds 8, Pirates 2: Roberto Kelly

hit a three-run homer and Kevin Mitchell also connected as Cincinnati won in Pittsburgh.

There have been just four negoti- run in the ninth and Los Angeles Henry Rodriguez hit an RBI sinthe eighth that drew the Dodgers



Mitchell had four hits and drove The Rangers' Jose Canseco found striking out funny, but catcher a four-run rally in the fourth in-

enth inning.

Expos 4, Giants 3: Moises Alou led off the top of ninth with a home four-game losing streak. Alou went

Dodgers 8, Phillies 7: Mitch Webster singled home the go-ahead them take a 7-2 lead into the seven has a found into a double play with two runners on has to end the game. on base to end the game.

> Martins 6, Rockies 4: Bret Barled off the top of ninth with a home run and visiting Montreal ended its berie and Gary Sheffield homered as Florida won in Colorado. Barberie's three-run homer in

3-for-4 and scored twice.

the fourth put the Marlins ahead bach. No one said do it or don't do it. They all said the decision was victory. With Barry Bonds on-deck, homer of the season in the seventh.

Sunday's NFL Draft: 2 Passers Rate High

By Frank Litsky New York Times Service

NEW YORK - A year ago, the first two players chosen in the National Football League draft were quarterbacks, Drew Bledsoe by the New England Patriots and Rick Mirer by the Seattle Seahawks. Both became starters, which is unusual for rookies, and both made excellent progress week by week. The NFL draft comes around

again Sunday and Monday, and again two quarterbacks, Heath Shuler of Tennessee and Trent Dilfer of Fresno State, are ranked near the top. Both will probably be gone by the fifth or sixth pick of the first round.

Unless the Cincinnati Bengals trade the first pick, they will select defensive tackle Dan Wilkinson of Ohio State. The Indianapolis Colts, who had been leaning toward taking a quarterback with the second pick, now seem ready instead to select running back Marshall Faulk of San Diego State.

The Washington Redskins, drafting third, will take a quarter-back, and after wavering between Shuler and Dilfer, people close to the Redskins say the team has decided on Shuler because of his mobility. If Shuler is gone, Washington will take Dilfer.

The New England Patriots. drafting fourth, already have Bledsoe. So assuming Dilfer is still available, they may trade down and enable a team that needs a quarterback to select Dilfer.

No matter what happens, two teams should do well with these two quarterbacks.

Shuler scrambles; Dilfer stands in the pocket. Shuler is serious; Dilfer extroverted. Shuler would look comfortable at a grange so-cial: Differ on a surfboard. But there are great similarities, too.

Both are juniors leaving college early because they have little left to achieve on the football field, where they have both been leaders. Both seem to understand the game and the college-to-pro transition. Both seem willing to pay the price to succeed in the NFL. Both are sophisticated in unusual ways.

Consider that before NFL teams anditioned Shuler in workouts, he auditioned them. He described a visit to the Bengals this way:

We sat down - the head coach. the offensive coordinator, the quarterback coach and me. They put on a game film. They said, Explain that play.' I did. They said, 'Do you have any questions?' I said, 'Are you willing to win? Some people can dodge a question like that. But they didn't. They said. We want to win, but basically we need players."

Shuler's questions were designed more for a player choosing a team than the other way around. But be knows he will probably go to a losing team — unless a winning team trades up for him — and he wants whoever takes him to know he will be dedicated to winning and he hopes the team will be equally

He was thorough in deciding whether to declare for the draft or

stay in college.
"I talked to my parents," he said,
"to a close friend, to Rick Mirer and Drew Bledsoe and Roger Stau-bach. No one said do it or don't do

both said, 'You'll know when you're ready.' I feel ready now." Dilfer may also be ready now. but he was ready for little when he began high school as a 6-foot, 2inch, 170-pound (1.88-meter, 77kilogram) offensive lineman: He became a 6-4, 220-pound quarterback who threw only 10 or 15 times

fourts in

"I didn't learn to be a quarterback until I got to college," he said.
"When I threw the ball, I tried to knock you over from 10 yards away. I didn't understand that you can throw 3 yards to a running back and let him run for more yards. I've improved so much it's scary. If a team with a good quarterback coach drafts me, I can be twice as good a quarterback as I am now."

a game in an option offense.

Some people think he would be a better quarterback if he broke out of the pocket more often because he has the ability to scramble. He

"The only time I run," he said, "is when I have to go to my third receiver and he's not open. My job is to throw the ball, not run it. I don't have 4.4 or 4.5 speed like Steve Young.

Dilfer has run 40 yards in 4.7 seconds, which is decent enough for a quarterback. He is athletic enough to have been a high school baseball putcher and a basketball point guard and later a two-handicap golfer. Now football takes so much time that, to his regret, his handicap has slipped to five.

With the draft almost here, these two quarterback wonder about the future. Could they start as rookies? "You set your goals at the top," said Shuler, the philosopher. "If you miss, at least it's at the high

"Start as a rookie?" said Dilfer, the unflappable. "Why not?"
Philadelphia and Arizona were

each granted an additional draft pick as final compensation for last year's loss of two free agents: Reg-gie White, the Eagles' defensive and who went to Green Bay, and Tim McDonald, the Cardinals' free safety who signed with San Fran-

The Eagles, who have the 14th pick in Sunday's draft, were given a 29th pick at the end of the first round. The Cardinals, who have the 10th pick, were awarded the 65th choice, at the end of the second round.

The clubs got the additional picks because White and McDonald were plaintiffs in the antitrust suit that paved the way for free agency and thus could not be restricted in the subsequent collective bargaining agreement that allowed teams to retain designated fran-chise and transition players.

• Ken Norton, Dallas free-agent linebacker, said he was going to sign with the 49ers, whose president, Carmen Policy, had been newith Norton on a five year, \$8 million deal.

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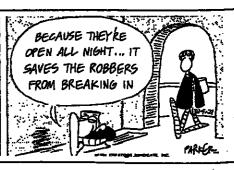




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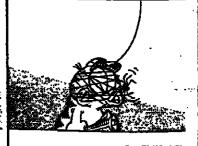




GARFIELD







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SPORTS

Banned Serbs Are Still Ruling Courts in Europe

By Ian Thomsen

TEL AVIV — He looks like someone who intends to win. Very few coaches express this naturally, in the way Zelimir Obradovic hunches impatiently at a news conference, tapping a pencil on a desk, fidgeting. He expresses no interest in

furthering his reputation by artificial means. When did you first imagine yourself becoming a coach?" he was asked Wednesday, an invitation to embellish that reputation.

"It is a very difficult question because I don't remember." Obradovic said with a smirk. "As a player I was coaching the small teams, the junior and cadet teams, so it was a long time ago.

Yugoslavia has been banned from international sport, yet Serbs continue to dominate European basketball. Obradovic, a Serb. has led Joventui Badalona of Spain into the European Championship final Thursday night against favored Olympiakos Piraeus of Greece. At 32, he has a chance to coach his second European champion in three years. Of the last nine continental champions, seven were coached by men from the former Yugoslavia -- all inspired by "The Professor," 70year-old Alexander Nikolic.

"It is a big pity we cannot participate in Europe-an competition," said Obradovic, and it was the only heartfelt public statement he had made at this tournament. "We definitely have the quality to participate. I hope very soon we will be back in

the European league and European competition."

Obradovic was a point guard on the 1990 world champion Yugoslav team with Toni Kukoc, Drazen Petrovic, Vlade Divac and forward Zarko Paspalj, who will play against Obradovic's team Thursday in the red of Olympiakos. Obradovic's playing career had already been postponed by a short prison sentence served in Yugoslavia for a traffic accident. Yugoslav journalists say be killed a drunken pedestrian who was crossing a dark road.

In 1991 the national team was preparing to leave for a Greek tournament that preceded the European championship when the point guard approached the coach, Dusan Ivkovic, at the airport. Obradovic could not go because Partizan Belgrade had asked him to become its head coach on one condition: That he retire immediately as a player.

"For sure he was talented," lykovic recalled Wednesday. "From him you got the sense that a great player was going to become a great coach." By the end of his rookie season, Obradovic had coached Partizan to the European championship.

upsetting his current team, Joventut Badalona. His paid adviser that year was professor Nikolic. He appears to face graver odds this time, for Olympiakos is led by a front line of former NBA players: Paspalj, who scored 22 points in the 71-72 semifinal victory over Panathinaikos, and Roy Tarpley, who by his own standards was not outstanding yet finished with 21 points and 16 rebounds. They will face Badalona's less sensational frontline of Cornelius Thompson, Ferran Martinez and Michael Smith, who all excelled in the 79-

65 semifinal victory against FC Barcelona. But the stars of this tournament in recent years have been Serb coaches. Bozidar Malikovic has won three championships, including last year's with the loss, but the Pittsburgh Penginas shocking victory with Limoges of France. In short were as equally upset with the victory. time, Obradovic has converted Badalona from a fleet of high-scoring sprinters into a team of defense and ball movement. He would have been tals, 2-1, on Tuesday night to even their trying to win games in the first period." proud to present such work to his idol.

"I am always in contact with Mr. Nikolic," said nal series at 1-1. But they weren't hap-Obradovic. "I would like for him to be here at the py with the way they did it. Final Four, but because of health problems he

Torn Achilles' Tendon Ends NBA Career of Pistons' Thomas

AUBURN HILLS, Michigan — To the very end, Isiah Thomas was tough. He took the pain the way he took the glory, as though he deserved it all.

Thomas tore his right Achilles' tendon in what was almost certainly the last game of his National Basketball Association career, a 132-104 loss Tuesday night to the Orlando Magic. The injury also will prevent him from playing for the U.S. team in the World Championships this summer in Toronto. Yet he refused to feel

"I don't believe a basketball player should lay on the floor and cry when he's hurt."

He limped off the court for the last time with 1:37 left in the third quarter against the Magic. He had scored 12 points in 26 minutes and waged a losing battle against Orlando rookie

Anfernce Hardaway, who finished with 25

"It felt like I got shot with a cannon," Thomsaid. "When I did it, I thought it was my Achilles'. I had no control of my foot. I don't know exactly what happened.' He was to undergo surgery Wednesday and

recovery will take about six months, the team's physician, Ben Paolucci, said. Thomas won't officially anno

hyperextended knee, a broken rib, a broken ment until sometime after the season ends, in band, a strained arch, a calf injury and a cut left bright order to help the Pistons' salary cap situation. But there was little question this was his last

When he arrived in Detroit, Thomas was just 19 years old, the second pick in the 1981 NBA draft behind Mark Aguirre, his boyhood friend. The city and its avid basketball fans watched and marveled as Thomas blossomed into man-

Today, at age 32, he has a wife, two children and a carload of memories. And the Pistons have two championship banners hanging from the rafters of The Palace, the house that Zeke

honestly say that I'm a man," Thomas said. "I know that sounds trite. But I don't mean it to be macho. This is the entertainment business. I vays tried to make it entertaining for me and

for the people who watched it. "I have come through it with my family, with my morals and my principles intact. I didn't settle for what so many people in entertainment do, people who went the wrong way."

"This was Isiah's night," Hardaway said.
"He is one of the greatest guards that ever

played in this league. I have dreamed about playing against the likes of Jordan, Bird, Magic and Isiah. I'm glad I got the opportunity to play against Isiah.

It's sad to watch him go down with this kind

In March, Thomas joined Magic Johnson, Oscar Robertson and John Stockton as the only NBA players to record 9,000 career assists. Thomas also is the Pistons' career leader in

games played, points and steals.

"I did an awful lot of stuff in my career." Thomas said. "I look back at what I was able to accomplish, and it far exceeds anything myself and everybody expected of me. "I did not waste my talent, did not waste my

gift, and used it for the best basketball organization. I was not stamped with the label of a guy who only had potential."

He added: "You cannot write the script, and have never been one to dictate fate and destiny. I was not about to mess with God's



Isiah Thomas after tearing the tendon during the game against the Magic: "It felt like I got shot with a cannon."

Hawks Closer in East Atlanta's victory gave it a one-game lead over Chicago and a 1½-game advantage over New York. If who led the Spurs with 22 points, The Associated Press The Seattle SuperSonics lost, yet the Hawks and Bulls - both teams The Atlanta Hawks won, moving

still won the West.

closer to clinching the East.
On a night featuring several games with playoff implications, there were plenty of good contests.

but no huge surprises.
In the Eastern Conference, Atlanta, Indiana, New Jersey and Miami woo games they needed to win Tuesday night. In the Western Conference, Seattle and Houston lost

games they really didn't need to win. It all added up to a slightly clearer playoff picture, although one or two upsets in the last five days of the regular season could change

The Hawks, playing their fourth game in five nights, beat the New York Knicks, 87-84, in Madison Square Garden. If Atlanta wins its final two games (at Miami on Thursday, and at home against Orlando on Saturday), the Hawks will have the homecourt advantage throughout the conference playoffs.

The SuperSonics lost in Phoenix, but they knew by halftime they had already won the West title because San Antonio had beaten Honston at the Alamodome. Seattle will have the homecourt edge as long as it stays in the playoffs.

have two games left — wind up with the same record, Chicago wins the tiebreaker based on its 3-2 sea-

son series edge over the Hawks.
"Winning here means nothing if
we don't win the next two," said

NBA HIGHLIGHTS

Danny Manning, who had 16 points and 12 rebounds. Kevin Willis led Atlanta with 23 points and 17 rebounds.

The Knicks shot just 37 percent and Greg Anthony missed a gametying 3-pointer just before the final Suns 122, SuperSonics 116: Se-attle led almost all the way before

Charles Barkley took over with 11 points and eight rebounds in the final quarter, five of the rebounds coming in the last 1:40. The Suns overcame a 10-point deficit in the final 8½ minutes and staved even with the Spurs in the

Spurs 90, Rockets 80: Negele Knight made a 20-foot jumper to give San Antonio the lead for good with 3:00 left, then buried a 3-

race for the No. 3 seed in the West.

who led the Spurs with 22 points, made six free throws in the final minute and Dennis Rodman added a 3-pointer at the buzzer.

Robinson and Hakeem Olajuwon, the two leading candidates: for the MVP award, had trouble offensively. Robinson made just six of 24 shots, Olajuwon made 11 of

Pacers 111, Bullets 110: Reggie Miller scored 34 points and made the deciding basket with 2.8 seconds left, while Rik Smits added 23: points on 11-for-15 shooting for visiting Indiana. Indiana can clinch the sixth seed

in the East by winning two of its final three, against Cleveland, Philadelphia and Miami. The Pacers led by as many as 26 in the third quarter, but the Bullets

railied behind Gheorge Muresan, their 7-foot-7 rookie center from Romania, who got 13 points and five rebounds in the fourth period. Nets 115, 76ers 110: Detrick

Coleman had a triple-double with 31 points, 12 rebounds and 10 assists and Kenny Anderson added 19 points and 11 assists in Philadelphia as New Jersey, winning its fourth in a row, remained a

Penguins and Devils Both Draw Even, at 1-1, in Eastern Conference's Quarterfinals

The Penguins returned to winning ong the Cap Eastern Conference playoff quarterfi-

Tocchet, who scored Pittsburgh's winning goal but lamented that "we're

STANLEY CUP PLAYOFFS

Although the Penguins improved to 8-0 on home ice in Game 2 of a playoff series, they only got four shots on goal "If we continue to play at this level, in the final two periods — three in the we'll be out of the playoffs," said Rick second and one in the third.

Mario Lemieux scored Pittsburgh's first goal, while Washington got back within a goal when Michal Pivonka scored on a power play 57 seconds into the second period.

"We're trying, but they're playing us the way they're supposed to play us," Pittsburgh's Kevin Stevens said.

was especially sharp late in the third period, when he withstood a flurry of rushes by the Capitals. The teams return to Landover,

rasso, who stopped 34 of 35 shots. He

Devils 2, Sabres 1: Host New Jersey's Scott Stevens had a little help "They're playing us tough."

The Penguins' victory came on the outstanding goaltending of Tom Bar-

but couldn't move to stop it. There was nothing I could do." said

Hasek, who had 30 saves. Stephane Richer's goal early in the lo's Alexander Mogilny early in the third period, setting the stage of Ste-tary. vens' game-winner.

Game 3 of the Eastern Conference quarterfinal, tied at 1-1, will be in Buffalo on Thursday.

day that, under an agreement signed, with Russian State Television and Radio, the entire Stanley Cup playoffs will be televised throughout the counbasis with on-site Russian commen-

À similar but separate agreement was reached with ICTV Ukraine, a spokesman for the satellite sports

SCOREBOARD

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Major League Standings AMERICAN LEAGUE Cieveland Chicago Kansas City 6 .538 8 .429 7 .417 8 .333 8 5 £15 7 7 £00 7 7 £00 5 9 £57 . Cincinno : St. Louis 8 6 571 6 7 462 5 9 357 3 12 200 Tuesday's Line Scores

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Texas:

204 500 20x—13 17 1
Brown, Reed (4), Howelt (8) and Rodriguez,
J.Oritz (8); Guzman, Cadaret (8), Timilin (9)
and Barders, Knorr (8). W—Guzman, 2-1,
L—Brown, J.-4, HRs,—Toronto, Carrier (6), Delcado (81).

SCOO (8).

Cleveland 981 918 933—7 15 9
Minassets 291 119 961—6 16 2
Nagy, Pisnik (5), Swan (8), Mass (8), Forr
(9) and Alomer: Tapani, Casion (7), Willis (7),
Asuliera (8), Guthrie (9) and Wolfbeck,
W—Mess, 1-Q. L.—Aguifera, 6-1, 5v—Forr (3),
HRS—Cleveland, Roeran (1), Belie (2) W-M650, 1-4. L-Aguillerd, (7. 39-31)
HR5-Cleveland, Boergot (1). Belle (2).
MATIONAL LEAGUE
Les Angeles 989 110 141-8 13 9
Philodelphia 162 894 800-7 8 2

Asiacia, Wayne (6), McDowell (7), Worrell (8), Dreifort (9) and Plazzo; Schillina, Andersen (7), West (8), Janes (8) and Doutton. W—Worrell, I-1, L.—Jones, I-1, Sw—Dreifort (1), HR—Philadeiphia, M.Thompson (1), **NBA Standings** teiphia, M.Thompson (1). 188 916 191—4 11 0 800 111 808—3 6 1 Souther Hyperdis (5), Henderson (7), Roles (8) and Fletcher, Spehr (7), Webster (8); Burketh, Burton (7) and Monwarring, W—Roles, 1-L.—Burto, 0-1, HRs—Mantred, Alou (3). Son Francisco, Williams (6). Neosie, Minor (4), Manzanillo (5), Tobaka (7) and Slaustri: Rife, J.Bramiley (8) and Dorsett. W—Rife, 1-1. L—Neosie, 1-2. HRs—Pittsburgh, their (4), Kelly (1).

(3), Bogwell (4), Cedeno (4), St. Louis 811 668 369—5 7 0 Affection 863 819 666—4 8 1 Literate 883 818 885—4 & 1 Workson, R.Rodriguez (7), Murphy (8), Watson, R.Rodríguez (7), Murshy (8), M.Pertz (9) and Paspos; Maddou, Slaaten (7), Muhlchasi (9) and Losez, W.-Watson, 2-0. L.-Maddou, 3-1. Sv.-M.Perez (5), HR3-S1,L. Zelle (2). Aliania, Sanders (3). Floride 94 88 280-6 8 1 Colorado 110 96 882-4 8 1 Weathers, Perez (7), Hernandez (8), Harvey (9) and Timsley; Nied, Read (5), Blair (6), Mapore (8) and Girordi, W.-Weathers, 2-1. L.-Nied, 2-1. Sv.-Harvey (5), HR3-Florida, Borberte (3), Sheffield (5), New York 380 880 800-4 14 9 San Diego 380 880 800-3 12 8 Saberhagen, Franco (9) and Hundley; Benes, P.A. Marilnez (7) and Ausmas, P.Clerk (7), W.-Scherhagen, 2-6, L.-Benes, 0-4, Sv.-Franco (3).

The Michael Jordan Watch TUESDAY'S GAME: Jorden went 2-tor-4, extending his hiffling streak to seven somes, and scored two runs. He singled to right in the second and severth innains. He late grounded out and foutedout. Jorden, who moved from the seventh soot in the order to lead off in Mondov's game, returned to the seventh soot Tuesday in a 9-5 road victory over the Carolina Musicals. No balls were hit to him in right flesh Tuesday. SEASON TO DATE: Jorden is 10-tor-30 and is botting 333. He is errortess in 14 chances.

Japanese Leagues Wednesday's Results
Yomkuri 9, Chunichi 3
Yokult 5, Yakohama 4
Hiroshima 5, Hanshin 4, 12 innings

Nippon Ham 4, Seibu 3 GINERE Z

AUSTRALASIA CUP / SHARJAH ONE-DAY Pokiston vs. New Zeoload 1st Innings, Semiliani reducator, in Sharion, U.A.E.

Boston 30 35 25 27—129 M: Normon 11-20 4-8 28, Murdock 10-19 1-2 23; B: Fox 11-23 5-6 31, Parish 9-15 7-8 25 Pinckney 6-16 9-12 21, McDoniel 7-16 6-6 20. Pincioney 6-10 9-12 21, McDomes 7-10 6-5 zs.
Rebosends—Milwoukee 41 (Norman 12), 80ston 71 (Pinckney 22), Assists—Milwoukee 27
(Alurdock 9), Boston 27 (Douglas 11),
Attenda 13 27 22 5-47
New York 41 44 21 25-44
A: Monning 6-16-6-6 la, Willis 9-16-45-23; NY:
Ockley 6-9 9-18 71, Ewing 8-20 8-12 24, Rebounds—Attendo 58 (Willis 17), New York 55
(Ewing 15), Assists—Attendo 18 (Blaylock 7),
New York 16 (Dovls, Harper 4),
New Jersey 35 26 23 271--115
NJ: Coleman 11-27 9-9 31, Anderson 7-20 5-6
19; PY: Weather spoon 10-19-3-42, LMalone 1116-3-42 & Rebognids—New Jersey 58 (Coleman
12), Philodelphia 47 (Weother spoon 9), Assists—New Jersey 12 (Anderson 11), Philodelphia 29 (Barrus 7),
Indiana 19 25 18 35-111
Millional kee 41 (Norman 12), Bo

Handred Woshington 29 26 18 37—119
1: Smits 11-15 1-1 23, Miller 14-21 1-1 34; W: MacLeon 19-16 5-2. Choeman 19-20 4-4 25. Rebounds—Indiana 42 (D.Dovis 9), Woshington 53 (MacLeon 13), Assists—Indiana 30 (Workman 19), Woshington 2 (Adoms 5). Milenesoto 42 27 28 28—126
Ma: Leether 6-11 1-1 12, Rider 11-18 2-4 28; M: Rice 12-20 2-3 22, Sallev 5-6 6-8 14. Rebounds—Minnesota 51 (Jockson 11), Micami 64 (Rice, Selikaly 10), Assists—Minnesota 2 (Jockson 6), Micami 25 (Long, Show 5). Orlando 6), Micami 25 (Long, Show 5). Orlando 78 42 32 28—122 Debroit 28 26 26 26—114 Or. Scott 8-182-220, Hordrovoy 9-13-5-255 D: C: Scatt 8-182-220, Hordoway 9-135-525; D: Dumars 9-19 2-4 25, Houston 6-10 4-6 10, Re-bounds—Orlanda 62 (Avent 12), Delroit 54 (Jones 9), Assists—Orlando 24 (Hordoway 6), Detroit 20 (Thomas 6).

Defroit 26 (Thomas 6).
Housted 19 21 28 28—80
San Antesie 22 22 18 28—70
H: Thorse 6-14 6-7 16. Olojuwon 11-32 3-5 25;
S: Robinson 6-24 18-12.22. Cummings 8-12-9 8.
Rebounds — Houston 55 (Thorse 15). San Antesia 3 (Rodmon 21). Assists — Houston 16 (Costsell, Smith 5), San Antonio 17 (Robinson 5).

LA: Divac 11-15-0-0 22. Christie 6-9 2-5 15; D: Ellis 12-18 4-8 28. R.Williams 6-18 5-6 17. Re-bounds—Los Angeles 49 (Compbell, Divac B). Denver 65 (Ellis, Stift 10). Assists—Los Ange-les 19 (Smith 6). Denver 22 (Abdul-Rout 8). Seattle 22 28 36 28—116 Phoenix 31 28 33 28—122 S: Kento 3-16 4-6 20. Gill 6-12 6-6 19; P: Borkley 6-15 8-12 20. Celbolius 9-13 3-4 21. K. Johnson 7-14-9-9 23. Majerley 9-17 5-6 29. Re-

K_Johnson 7-14 9-9 23, Majerte 9-17 5-6 29, Reovads—Septile 34 (Kemp 11), Pho (Borkley 17). Assists—Seathle 26 (Payton 7), Phoenix 28 (K.Johnson 7). Utob 28 26 32 29—715 Secremento 25 29 26 25—105 (Borkley 17). Assists—Sectile 26 (Payton 7). Phoenix 28 (K. Johnson 11). Uteh 28 24 32 29—115 Secrements 28 24 32 29—115 Secrements U: Molone 11-21 8-14 30, Hornoode 8-14 8-9 25: 5: Tisdole 7-17 9-11 23, Richmand 8-13 2-2 21, Webb 8-18 9-18 28, Rebounds—Urch 45 (Molone 13), Socrementa 46 (Polymice 12), Assists—Urch 30 (Stockton 14), Socramente 26 (Webb 7).

SHOCKEY.

Tuesday's NHL Playoffs

Series Red 1-2

First period—1, Pitisburgh, Lemiaux 3
(Absreiv, Francis), 6:19 (pp.), 2, Pitisburgh,
Tocchet 1 (Lemiaux, Jose), 9:06. Penollies—Khristich, Was, double minor (highsticking), 3:26; Hunter, Was (high-sticking),
5:54; Jagr., Pit (high-sticking), 4:36; Johansson, Was (tripolng), 10:10; Barrosso, Pit,
served by Stevens (sisshing), 13:41; Poulin,
Was (high-sticking), 16:46; Mullen, Pit
(roughing), 19:40.
Second period—3, Weshington, Pivonka 2
(Hatcher, Johansson), :37 (pp.), Penolities—Usamuelsson, Pit (tripolng), 18:57; Servens, Pit (roughing), 14:19; Stevens, Pit
(roughing), 18:51,
Third seried—Nore, Penolities—Khristich,
Was (holding), 5:18; Tomer, Pit (cross-checkling), 8:28; Jones, Was (holding stick), 15:37;
Stevens, Pit (high-sticking), 15:37; Burridge,
Was (interference), 17:50; Berrosso, Pit,

Stevens, Pit (high-sticking), 15:27; Burridge, Wos (inierterence), 17:50; Borrossa, Pit. served by Mullen (stashing), 17:50.

Stats on good—Washington 13-13-33.

Pithsburgh 13-3-17; power-play opportunities—Washington 1 of 7; Pithsburgh 1 of 6; goodles—Washington, Dafoe, 6-1 (17 shols-15 sowes), Pithsburgh, Borrossa, 1-1 (25-24).

Buttiste a 8 a 1—1

Buffishe 0 8 1—1
New Jersey 8 1 1—2
Series Red 1—1
First peried—None, Penetites—Roy, But, minor-major (stashins, fishins), 6:42; Boucher, Buf (unsportsmonilite conduct), 6:42; Alony, Buf (unsportsmonilite conduct), 6:42; Denneyto, Buf (unsportsmonilite conduct), 6:42; Alony, Buf (unsportsmonilite), 6:42; Alony, Buf (unsportsmonilite conduct), 6:42; Alony, Buf (unsportsmonilite conduct), 6:42; Alony, Buf (unsportsmonilite c cher, Buf (unsportsmanilite conduct), 4:42; Mary, Buf (unsportsmanilite conduct), 4:42; Daneyka, NJ (unsportsmanilite conduct), 4:42; McKoy, NJ, minor-moior-gome misconduct (instigator, flotifies), 6:42; Felusa, (roughins), 4:42; Svaboda, Buf (siashins), 7:22; Carpenter, NJ (trispins), 14:55; Svaboda, Buf (high-stickins), 19:55; Lemieux, NJ (gootie interference), 29:00.

Second period—1, New Jersey, Richer I (Michols, Albelin), 1:31. Penotities—Smith, NJ (roughins), 5:20; Auderla, Buf, double minor (roughins), 5:20; Auderla, Buf, double minor (roughins), 19:42; Mary, Buf (roughins), 9:40; Nicholis, NJ (roughins), 9:40; MacLean, NJ (roughins), 13:24; Lemieux, NJ (high-sticking), 15:21; (Kimylev, Buf (roughins), 19:18; Third seried—2, Buffaio, Moollay 2 (Smehult), 138, 3, New Jersey, Steven 1 (Nichols, Driver), 13:39 (pp), Penahlos—Munt, Buf (interference), 7:16; MacLean, NJ (cross-checking), 8:25; Prestev, Buf (tripolins), 12:20; Shots on good—Buffalo 4-14—24, New Jersey, 11-134—32; power-play exportunities—Buffalo 0 of 7; New Jersey 1 of 6; gootles—Buffalo 1 of 7; New Jersey 1 of 6; gootles 1 of 9; g

-Buffolo 0 of 7; New Jersey 1 of 6, -Buffolo, Hosek, 1-1 (32 shots-30 sm Jersey, Brodeur, 1-1 (24-23). english premier league

mbledom ? FRENCH CUP

INTERNATIONAL FRIENDLY

TRANSACTIONS. BASEBALL

BASEBALL
American League
DETROIT—Sent Danny Boutisto, outfielder, to Toledo, IL Recuiled Jose Limo, Pitcher, from Toledo.
SEATTLE—Put Edgar Martinez, 3rd baseman, on 15-day disabled list, Activated Brian Turans, Inflatior, from disabled list, TEXAS—Activated Jon Stove, Inflatior, from the 15-day disabled list and designated him for assignment, Put Jock Armstrone, pitcher, on 15-day disabled list, Bought contract of Rick Reed, pitcher, from Oktohoma City, AA.

City, AA.

National League

NL—Suspended Reggie Sanders, Cincinnati outifielder, for 5 games and fined him on undisclosed amount for charging and locking Petro Martinez, Montreal Pitcher, In Ing Petro Mornand.

game Wednesday.

CINCINNATI—Acquired Eddle Toubensee, catcher, from Houston for Ross Powell and Marty Lister, Pilichers. Put Joe Oliver, cotcher, on 15-day dischaled list.

MONTREAL.—Recotled Radney Hender-

AONT REAL—Recoiled Rodney Hender-son, pitcher, from Harrisburg, EL. Sent Ron-dell White, outfielder, to Ottowo, IL. Put John Werteland, pitcher, on 15-day disabled list. Bought contract of Butch Henry, pitcher, from Ottowo, IL. PHILADELPHIA—Optioned Milke Wil-lews and Bohby Manne alternation in Security PHILADELPHIA—Optioned Milke Willicens and Bobby Manue, pitchers, to Scronlon
Wilkes-Borre, IL. Activated Larry Andersen,
pitcher, and Wes Chambertain, outfleider,
from 15-doy disobles! list.

Ratienal Basketisal Association
HOUSTON—Put Matt Builard, torward, on
Injured list. Signed Chris. Jent, torward, for
remainder of season.

intured list. Signed Chris Jent, forward, for remainder of season, LA. LAKERS—Put Antonio Harvey, for ESCORTS & GUIDES

BELGRAVIA

ORCHIDS

UK 071 589 5237

FERRARI

071 589 8200

071 266 0586

INTERNATIONAL ESCORTS

SIDELINES Yamaha Sailing for Record

SOUTHAMPTON, England (AP) — Yamaha gave up ground but still held a lead of 187 nautical miles Wednesday as it rounded the Caribbean island of Barbuda on the fifth leg of the Whitbread 'Round the World Race. The Japanese-New Zealand yacht was on course to break

the previous lifth leg record of 22 days, 16 hours, 41 minutes, set by Steinlager 2 in the 1989-90 Whitbread race. Yamaha's lead had been cut by 23 miles by its closest Whitbread 60 rival, Intrum Justitia. The European yacht was continuing to average the fastest speed of the fleet, 13.1 knots and one knot faster than Yamaha.

Pakistan Pair Set Cricket Mark

SHARJAH, United Arab Emirates (Reuters) - Inzamam ul-Haq and Aamir Sohail set an international one-day cricket partnership world record of 263 Wednesday as Pakistan amassed 328 for two against New Zealand in the

semifinals of the Australasia Cup.

The second-wicket partnership eclipsed the previous limited-overs record in international matches of 224, compiled in an unbroken third-wicket stand by Dean Jones and Allan Border for Australia against Sri Lanka in Adelaide in the 1984-'85 season.

The previous second-wicket partnership record of 221 was established by Gordon Greenidge and Vrv Richards for West Indies against India in Jamshedpur in 1983-84.

For the Record

Moreno Argentin of Italy led his Gewiss team to a rare 1-2-3 finish in the Fleche Wallonne cycling classic in Spa Francorchamps, Belgium, with Giorgio Furlan of Italy finishing second and Evgeni Berzin of Russia third. (AFP)

The IAAF confirmed that 25 Chinese athletes, including the world's top women distance runners, had passed recent

out-of-competition drug tests. Eassons Longhran's WBO welterweight title defense against Manning Galloway on April 30 in Belfast was called off after Longhran injured his back training.

(AP)

Italy's Under-21s Win Soccer Title

MONTPELLIER, France - Italy won the European under-21 soccer championship Wednesday when Pierluigi Orlandini scored in the 97th minute for a 1-0 victory over Portugal in sudden-death overtime of the final.

In Nimes, Spain beat France, 2-1, for third place. Pascal Nouma scored for France in the 45th minute, Oscar Garcia for Spain in the 53d and 75th • Striker Dener, considered one of Brazil's most promising talents and a candidate for the World Cup team, died in a car crash Tuesday,

his club, Vasco da Gama, said in Rio de Jan-• The Washington ambassadors from the 23 foreign countries competing in this summer's World Cup will don boots and shorts to play in a six-a-side tournament mirroring the champi-

The minimum age is 28 years and the amsadors of each country are required to play, Gui Barbosa, assistant to the Washington host committee's executive vice-president, said Wednesday. "All will play at least 10 minutes of each game. They probably won't be running around much but they'll be on the pitch." Coach Roy Hodgson of the Swiss team,

after protests, has relaxed a ban on sex during the World Cup finals partners. The Swiss tabloid Blick reported Wednesday that wives would be allowed into the squad's hotel rooms for a few hours after the opening match June 18 against the United States and on June 26 after the match against Colombia.

"Roy's Boys Can Do It Twice," triumphed a

headline in Blick.

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED (Continued From Page 13)

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WASHINGTON — When I "Cigarettes don't kill people. Health department regulations kill seven tobacco executives being Sworn in before they testified to a congressional committee, the thought occurred to me that they looked as if they were lined up in front of a firing squad.

The second thought I had was if they were about to be shot, they should at least be given a last ciga-

I could picture the scene: All seven are blindfolded and the chairman of the committee, Representative Henry Waxman, asks each one, "Filtered or nonfiltered?"



"It doesn't Buchwald matter to me," the first CEO replies. "They're all safe."

Waxman lights a cigarette and. puts it into the CEO's mouth. He takes a puff and says. "God, that's good, I'm glad I'm in this busi-

The congressman says, "You don't think that it's going to kill

Manila Lifts Ban On 'The Piano'

M ANILA — Philippine censors lifted Wednesday a ban on the award-winning film "The with nicotine to keep the weevils Piano" after an uproar over an ear-lier decision to stop its public showing on the grounds that it was

pomographic. A live-member panel of the state's Movie and Television Classification and Review Board authorized the showing of the movie un-cut to those over 18 years old. The panel reversed a previous board decision rating the movie as X, or to send to the American people?" unfit for public viewing, because of its sex scenes. The film's local dis-

tributors had appealed the ban. The movie won three Academy Awards, including best screenplay for the director, Jane Campion, It also was a co-winner of the Palme d'Or at the Cannes film festival

Waxman asks, "Are you trying to tell me that cigarettes are safe?" "Yes. If they weren't safe, Albanians, who are our best customers, wouldn't smoke them."

Waxman goes on to the next CEO, lights a cigarette and hands it to him. "Do you believe that cigarettes are safe?

"Yes, I do." "Do you also believe in the tooth

fairy?"
"If you don't believe in one, you can't believe in the other." The third CEO stands at attention, and Waxman places a ciga-

rette between his lips. . The CEO says, "I not only like the taste of it, I also like to breathe the secondary smoke that goes with

"How dangerous is a cigarette?" "It's much safer than eating an Oreo cookie, and it lasts a lot long-

Why do we assume that smoking can cause health problems?" We're victims of a vicious propaganda campaign by bubble-gum manufacturers who would like to

capture the oral satisfaction mar-Waxman proceeds down the line. He pauses in front of another one

and hands him his smoke. "Do your people spray nicotine on the lobacco to make the cigarettes more addictive?" Waxman asks him.

from developing cancer."

The CEOs were puffing very hard because their time was running out. One CEO said, "It's not smoking that's the problem, it's the evening news. How can we ever get a fair hearing when all they show is congressmen beating us up?"

"What message would you like "It's still safer to smoke a filtered cigarette than it is to suck on a stick

of dynamite."

Waxman reached the last man and stuck a Philip Morris in his mouth, "Any final words?" "If it weren't for cigarettes, the Mariboro Man would fall off his

In Arizona's Outback, **Gourmet Dreams**

> By Nick Ravo New York Times Service

ONOITA, Arizona — The dark days of reckless pharmaceutical excess are embarrassing to recall for Jim Harrison, poet, novelist, screenwriter, semiprofessional food critic and self-described pig. So are his blurry memories of hangovers in Key West, long depressions in northern Michigan and fortunes misspent on expensive lishing boats, winters in Palm Beach and a decade's worth of back taxes.

One recollection remains clear and pleasant, however. It came in the late '50s, when Harrison was barely out of his teens, just off a Midwestern farm, new to Manhattan and, as usual, hungry. "I will never forget my first pastrami sandwich," he says, moaning wistfully.

Pastrami and Manhattan may figure again in Harrison's future as he prepares for a nine-city tour to promote his latest book, "Julip," a collection of three novellas, and coincidentally, two coming films for which he wrote the screenplays, "Wolf" and "Legends of the Fall."

For now, though, pastrami is about as hard to find as fresh-baked tye in Sonoita, an overgrown truck stop in the high desert about 20 miles (32 kilometers) north of the Mexican border and more than an hour south of Tucson, in an area where Harrison has spent the last three winters. Over the course of a three-hour meal, Harrison settles for other delights: pasta, a half-dozen appetizers, four bottles of wine (three of them \$38 1980 Barolos), tiramist,

gelato, grappa and double espressos. It is an appropriate meal for a writer whose fiction is infused with references to eating the way the work of Hunter S. Thompson, a bad influence from his past. dwells on drugs. The setting is Harrison's favorite local dining spot. Er Pastaro, a small Italian restaurant of the red-checkered-tablecloth variety, improbably placed among southern Arizona's sagebrush and sycamores.

"Believe it or not, I no longer eat like I used to, no more three-pound porterhouses covered with morels." Harrison says, fishing an anchovy out of a dish with his fingers. "My tastes are more refined, less bulk." Perhaps, but dinner with the 5-foot-10, 210-pound (1.78-meter, 95 kilogram) Harrison can still be a Balzacian experience.

Despite his tastes. Harrison has a bodyguard build, a tough-guy mustache, combed-with-his-hand hair, a wandering glass eye (the result of a childhood accident) and a wardrobe that seldom varies from blue jeans and beat-up pole shirts. "In dark colors, to cover my big stomach."

The only other restaurants besides Er Pastaro within 50 miles are a steak joint across the street and a luncheonette called Bob's Family Place about 10 miles away in Patagonia, where Harrison lives with his wife of 33 years, Linda. and their English setter, Tess, in a cozy, secluded ranchette. The rest of the year, they live on a 160-acre farm near Traverse City, Michigan.

Harrison discovered Arizona during a poetry-reading tour of Indian schools that was sponsored by the National Endowment for the Arts. His house is hard by a bird sanctuary. Gray hawks squawk in the distance, and Sonoita Creek gurgles through the backyard. Visitors are welcomed by a sign: BEWARE OF DOG CHAMPION PIT BULL BLACK SAVAGE. "There is no pit bull." Harrison says.



The sign is there to keep away the bird-watchers. I'm a

bird-watcher, too, but things get out of hand."

Harrison, who is 56, has been on the cusp of literary stardom for 25 years, although his books about revenge. the outdoors, eco-terrorism and what he calls "nifty guys loose ends" have never been best-sellers.

at loose ends have never been best-sellers.

Harrison's best-known work is a set of novellas, "Legends of the Fall." Published 15 years ago, the book, a tale of revenge involving three brothers in Montana during World War I, is being made into a film due out in September. Harrison's latest book, "Julip," will be published by Houghton Mifflin on April 29. He has also written several volumes of critically praised poetry, six other novels and numerous screenplays. His most recent screenplay, "Wolf," has been made into a movie directed by Mike Nichols and starring Jack Nicholson that is to be released in June. "Wolf," which is not related to Harri-son's first novel of the same name, is about a publishing executive who turns into a wolf.

As it does for many fiction writers, film work has

provided a healthy wage for Harrison, who was only scratching out a living until his early 40s, when — thanks to a loan from Nicholson, whom he met through McGuane — he quit poetry readings, journalism, scrounging for grants and teaching jobs and went on to write "Legends of the Fall," which earned him hundreds of

thousands of dollars in film options and foreign rights. In the next two years, Harrison blew it all on drugs and alcohol. For the last six or seven years, though, he has been working dutifully and keeping his personal and financial affairs tidy.

Writer Jim Harrison

great outdoors.

recounts dark days past, and his

love for good food and the

His next project may be a cookbook, not so odd a notion, given that Harrison spent two years writing a food column. "The Raw and the Cooked," for Esquire magazine. He attributes his lust for food to a deprived upbringing He often jokes that he decided to leave Michigan when he discovered that cooks in other parts of the country commonly used an exotic ingredient called garlic. At dinner, the table includes his wife as well as their daughter Anna and her boyfriend, Matt. (Another daugh-

ter, Jamie, lives in Montana, where she is working on a Harrison, the pain of his past apparently anesthetized by the meal, tells a few tales about shrimpers with tattoos

on their faces, about how he once got an overnight private detective's license in Key West, about how his literary agent once stabbed a pump. The behavior gets a little more rancous. The cigarette smoke even thicker.

Harrison reaches over and hacks at a guest's dessert. "Try some of my tiramist," he says.

CROSSWORD

PEOPLE

Life With the Arnolds: Split or Ratings Stant?

It could be a while before we know whether Roseanne and Tom Arnold's split is another publicity stunt heading into TV ratings month, but here's some info that weighs against that theory: Sources told The Washington Post that Tom traveled from Los Angeles to New Jersey for Easter weekend to visit The Other Woman's hometown of South River. It was Kim Silva, a vice president in the Arnolds' production company, whom they reportedly fought over last week, just before Roseanne filed for divorce. On the other hand, Tom says he and Roseanne are ready to make up. "I still love Roseanne and she loves me," KNBC TV in Los Angeles quoted him as

Philip Roth has been named the winner of the 1994 PEN-Faulkner award for fiction. He won the \$15,000 prize for his novel "Opera-tion Shylock," his 20th published book. Four other nominees won \$5,000 awards: Stanley Elkin (or "Van Gogh's Room at Arles"; Dagoberto Gilb for "The Magic of Blood"; Fae Myenne Ng for "Bone," and Kate Wheeler for Not Where I Started From."

Vittorio Gassman, one of Italy's leading actors, has turned play-wright. His play, "Camper," will be presented at the Spoleto Festival on July 1, the Rome daily La Repubblica reported. Gassman will direct and star in the production.

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Princess Anne is to become the first member of Britain's royal family to appear in a television advertisement - for a charity. She will appear in the ad to promote the Save the Children Fund on its 75th anniversary.

The pop singer Bobby McFerrin was named creative chair of the St. Paul Chamber Orchestra in Minne-sota for the 1994-95 and 1995-96 seasons. He will be responsible for programming and conducting the orchestra in a series of youth edu-

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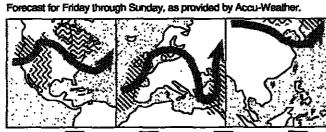
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.O New York Times Edited by Will Shortz

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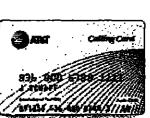
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